

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 909.—VOL. XXXII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

In these days it is a somewhat perilous exercise of that faculty which, dealing with a combination of circumstances, stands in the place of prophecy, when its object is the stability or otherwise of a Ministry. Nevertheless, we will make bold to say that it is upon the cards that Lord Derby's Government is safe for this Session at least. Their position may not be a very dignified one, or their career a very glorious one; but there are many reasons why it may be, in several respects, a very useful one. Certain persons who ought to know have declared in their places in Parliament that Lord Derby's accession to office has been founded simply on the internal division of the Liberal party; a division produced by the struggles, more or less avowed, of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell for the lead of the House of Commons; and that contest must be brought to an end, and a final decision come to on so important a question to an Opposition, before the ranks of the party can be closed and that unity of action brought about which can alone give them the power to deal with the fate of Ministers. Judging from appearances, and considering, as far as at present one is able, the tone and temper of the House of Commons, it would seem that, unless some tremendous blundering is committed by the Ministerial leader, no regular attempt will be made to oust the Government. There is no want of skill and adroitness, or any absence of knowledge of the assembly which he will have to mould to his purposes, in the right honourable gentleman who now occupies the post of Leader of the Lower House. He is quick of perception, astute, and has had experience, more or less bitter, of the peculiarities of the body of gentlemen which he has to encounter, and, if possible, to control. One cannot help thinking that already he has shown symptoms of having profited by the long vacation between this and his possession of office in 1852; and it would seem as if he had adopted still more in its integrity that principle which is supposed to guide his Parliamentary conduct—namely, a profound deference towards the House as a whole, tempered by an occasional exhibition of his ability to hit hard and straight in the case of individuals. This line of policy, however, will probably be found to lie deeper than in the mere management of the House: it must be to a great extent the principle on which the Government is to be carried on. Without using terms which, under existing circumstances, would be needlessly offensive—without talking of a Ministry on sufferance, or of a squeezable Government—it is yet not to be disguised, nor is it attempted to be disguised, that it is only by a skilful adaptation of measures (of course, as few as possible) to the patent temper of the times that the Administration of Lord Derby can hope even to get on. Indeed, it would be the most dangerous of all experiments if they were to make an attempt to repeat the tentative process of 1852, and endeavour simply to fudge a Session. In the first place, they have not the favourable point of departure which they had five years ago, in the fact that a dissolution of Parliament was as nearly a necessity as possible. We do not believe that either Parliament itself or the country desires a dissolution now. Say what you will, a dissolution of Parliament in the spring of the year gives a wrench to public business and to trade, and is productive of a thousand inconveniences, which would render a proceeding of that kind in two succeeding years by no means to be coveted. Then, as regards a dissolution next August, the objection to it is, that, supposing we have a Reform Bill next year, which is certain to come from some quarter or the other, there must be a third new Parliament, within less than three years, without any corresponding exigency. Perhaps, too, it might weigh as much with the Ministry as anything else that, if they are to fall, it would be better to sink beneath the weight of the present Parliament than to receive their *coup-de-grace* from one elected under their own auspices, which is quite as probable as the similar event which occurred in 1853. And, lastly, it has no doubt occurred to the minds of the ruling spirits of the party now in power that the threat of a dissolution is not altogether without its efficacy on Parliamentary impulses and feelings.

Well, then, assuming that the Ministry elects to try their fortunes with Parliament as it stands, what may we hope, or what may we expect, to obtain, from them? The reticence which the Government has adopted with regard to any programme of measures, while it may proceed as much from their not having anything to say on the subject as from any wise hesitancy to pledge themselves to projects and schemes which will only go hereafter to fill the political waste-basket, is likely to prove mutually advantageous to the country and to them-

selves. If the country has anything to ask within the next two or three months, there need be no difficulty about demanding it roundly, and it is very probable that they will get it; while, if the Government is far-seeing enough to perceive the shadows of coming events, they may get all sorts of credit by anticipating the public wish. At present there is literally nothing on the cards. We hear that the difficulty with France is settled; and we are willing to hope that all is right again in this respect, however we may have our misgivings as to the discontinuance of an undercurrent of national soreness and irritability, however smooth and pleasant the surface of the diplomatic waters may appear. The only announcement of a measure is the India Bill, for which it seems we are not to wait long, and which one is inclined to think will be a very quiet and unexciting affair, whenever it does come. If we had not a lurking suspicion that the idea is already the prime occupant of Mr. Disraeli's thoughts, we would venture to suggest that the specialty of the Session should be the Budget. By a Budget he has once fallen from power, and it would be a great moral and political triumph if by a Budget he could re-establish himself as a Minister. Every one knows that a pet project of the present Chancellor of the

Exchequer is what he calls an equitable readjustment of taxation. Now, although it is more than probable that he may mean by that phrase a very different thing to what the bulk of the people of this country believe, or at least wish, it to signify, a declaration that such a thing would be attempted would, undoubtedly, catch the public ear favourably. It would be as popular a proceeding as a Finance Minister could adopt if he were to profess a willingness to deal with the avowed inequalities of the Income-tax; although, doubtless, such an effort should be made only on the surest and most legitimate grounds, for of all others it is a question which must be dealt with in its integrity, and neither tampered with nor tinkered. Many another subject of taxation naturally and readily suggests itself to one's mind in considering the notion—which must be a pleasant notion to Mr. Disraeli—of a large and comprehensive Budget, but which cannot be dilated upon in a mere glance at the Ministerial situation. Perhaps, however, if we were to select one question more than another as being peculiarly germane to what we are to suppose even now are Mr. Disraeli's tendencies, unless he has wholly forgotten his antecedents, it is the question of the Duty on Paper. This question has a twofold aspect, in either of which it deserves



THE STOLEN PICTURE, "THE NEWSPAPER READER."—PAINTED BY OSTADE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THERE is great probability of the present Ambassador to the English Court giving place, ere long, to the Duc de Gramont, now representing France at Rome. Certainly a happier selection could not be made;—the position, character, and talents of the Duke; his extreme amenity, his knowledge of England and the English, and his family connections with our country—all point him out as eminently fitted for such a post.

The difficulties subsisting between the French and Swiss Governments with regard to refugees, and more especially on the subject of the passport system, seem to be subsiding but slowly; it is even reported that the invitations sent from Geneva to the representatives of the French press for the inauguration of the railway thence to Lyons have been withdrawn, and that the employés of the French railways who were to have been present on the occasion have declined to attend. It appears that the demonstration at Châlons was chiefly caused by the arrests of a large number of democrats, most of whom had already come under condemnation, and especially of a certain large tradesman extremely popular among his party.

At Dijon took place an émeute nearly at the same time, and at Mâcon and Lyons the most energetic measures were adopted to repress threatened insurrections. At Lyons upwards of 100 arrests took place.

Sales of pictures are the order of the day. The collections of Van Isaac and Barré have brought many new pictures into the market, and on the 17th and 18th inst. will be held the sale of M. Véron's Gallery. Among the chief attractions of the collection of the Bourgeois de Paris are a magnificent full-length life-size portrait of Madame de Pompadour, by Boucher; a portrait of Madame de Châteaurox, by Nattier, in her bath, surrounded with female figures; a sketch by Poussin; the Duchess of Marlborough, by Reynolds; and a large number of the works of the best contemporary artists.

There comes on, also, the sale of the unique collection of snuff-boxes of Lablache, with whom the taste for these appendages was a mania. So immense, so varied, and so splendid a set has never, probably, been brought together.

Soirées fantastiques are the order of the day. At the house of the Baronne de P., in the rue St. Dominique, took place last week a magic-lantern entertainment. The instrument was of immense size, the slides painted by an artist of repute; and, as each passed, appropriate verses, composed for the occasion, were repeated. The first part of the entertainment was taken from the "Arabian Nights;" the second, which was much the most successful, represented all the celebrities of the day. M. C., formerly a député, also gave a soirée, in which, to guard against the very gallant custom now existing of the men devouring the refreshments, before the women can secure them, he hired the Scotch giant of the Boulevard du Temple, who triumphantly bore the comestibles over the heads of the hungry male guests to those who had little chance of obtaining their due share without such assistance.

As soon as it was known that the landed property of M. de Lamarine was for sale, the Mâconnaise population resolved to address a petition to the Emperor, to authorise such a mode of sale as would render the lands accessible to the smallest purchasers.

Tuesday being the birthday of the Imperial Prince, who is now two years old, a mass was celebrated on the occasion in the chapel of the Tuilleries, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress and the child himself, with a degree of pomp and ceremony. After mass the band of the 1st Grenadiers of the Guard played a serenade under the Empress's window. This is the regiment on the muster-roll of which the Imperial Prince is inscribed as an "enfant de troupe," and in consequence all his little comrades were on parade with the band.

Prince Jérôme continues to be very ill, although the *Moniteur* announces every day that he is better. On Tuesday morning the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris was sent for to see him.

The resignation of M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, has been accepted; and M. Boittelle, the Prefect of the Yonne, has been appointed to succeed him.

It is confidently stated that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to the maritime prefects advising the French Navy to be put on a war footing by May 1.

The execution of Giuseppe Andrea Pierri and of Felice Orsini, condemned to the punishment of parricides by the decree of the Court of Assizes of the Seine on the 26th of February last, took place last Saturday morning at seven o'clock on the Place de la Roquette. The condemned, informed at half-past five that their appeal had been rejected, were assisted in their last moments by Messrs. the Almoners Hugon and Nottet. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* gives the following account of the final proceedings:—

The mournful procession soon put itself in motion. The condemned parties issued forth from the prison with naked feet, clad in long white skirts, and with black veils over their heads. Pierri walked first, between the Abbé Nottet and the executioner of Paris; Orsini followed between the Abbé Hugon and the executioner of Rouen. On entering the court of the prison, Pierri, whose features were convulsively contracted and whose feverish excitement continually increased, endeavoured to raise the chant of the Girondins, and continued with a broken voice until beyond the prison walls. They mounted the steps of the scaffold, and on reaching the platform remained exposed whilst an officer read the decree of condemnation. This ceremony concluded, the executioners laid hold of Pierri, who again endeavoured to give utterance to the song he had momentarily suspended, and his voice finally expired beneath the stroke of the axe. Orsini, who till then had remained silent, now cried "Viva l'Italie!" "Viva la France!" and then delivered himself up to the executioners.

The sentence of death passed upon Carlo di Radio has been commuted into that of hard labour for life.

Orsini's private will has been opened. It contains legacies to his sister and gifts to some relatives and friends in memory of the departed; it also directs that a coffin is to inclose his remains (none is furnished by Government to capital culprits).

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, of March 6, in the *Phare de la Loire*, says:—"Two shells found at Maussave have been deposited at the parquet of Aix. They appear to be of similar manufacture to those used on January 14, but the screws are different."

SPAIN.

The principal contents of the Madrid journals of the 14th inst. consist, like those of preceding days, of reports of long debates on the budget. The bill to permit the levying of the taxes provisionally was adopted by 184 votes to 14. Nearly all the Moderate party voted with the Government. M. Gonzalez Bravo, having voted against the Government on the budget, has offered his resignation of the post of Ambassador at London, but doubts were entertained that it would be accepted. Mr. Otway, late Secretary of the British Embassy, was about to leave for Mexico, where he has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary.

In consequence of a violent storm which broke over Seville, the Guadalquivir overflowed its banks, and inundated part of the city. The inhabitants had to go from one point to another in boats, and great distress was occasioned. The inundation continued for three days, when the waters began to subside.

A letter from Melilla states that on the 25th ult. the Moors made a new attack on the fortress, but that they were repulsed by the Spaniards.

General Narvaez has received permission from the Queen to travel in France for the benefit of his health.

ITALY.

The case of the *Cagliari* is dragging along its slow length at Salerno. The chief incidents mentioned are that seven or eight are now insane, and sixteen unable to appear at the bar from illness. Great complaints are

made by the prisoners, when they got any opportunity of speaking in court, of robbery and cruelty exercised towards them by the police.

The French Government, it is said, has made a demand on that of Sardinia for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, who, it is alleged, was implicated in the attempt on the Emperor's life, but has been refused. It appears that an extradition treaty exists between France and Sardinia, one of the clauses of which provides for the extradition of subjects of a third Power, though not a contracting party, if the sanction of that Power can be obtained. The sanction of England has been requested in the case of Mr. Hodge, and refused by Lord Derby's Government. In the meantime Mr. Hodge remains in prison, and is well treated. The Sardinian Government have likewise refused to interfere with some Italian refugees indicated by the French Government as suspected personages. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the bill on the crimes of conspiracy and approval of political assassination, as also on the composition of the jury in such cases, terminated its labours on the 13th, by declaring against the measure by five votes to two. The deputies who voted for the rejection were MM. Brofferio, Gastaldotti, Valerio, Cotto Ramusino, and Farina. MM. Miglietti and Buffa, who formed the minority, declared their intention of presenting a new bill on the subject.

Shocks of earthquake have again been felt in the scene of the late devastation. The wretched survivors of the calamities of December in Montemurro (where 5000 were killed) on the 26th of last month felt three shocks just before dawn of day; and afterwards, about break of day, they felt an earthquake so strong that they fled in fear from their barracks with cries and lamentations. Their fear amounted to consternation when they heard that the ground in the country had opened and closed again. At Viggiano a severe shock was felt, and some walls fell to the ground. Bulvaes also, on the 23rd ult., was shaken, but in a slight manner. On the same day, towards evening, there were heard at Saponara, with an interval of thirty seconds, two subterranean thunder-claps, like two discharges of cannon.

SWITZERLAND.

The following despatches have been received:—The Government of Geneva has dissolved the Italian Mutual Benefit Society.

The Federal Commissioners have ordered the expulsion of twelve French and seventeen Italian refugees. The cases of twelve others are under examination.

M. Kraetzer Rassaerts has been appointed Vice-Consul for France at Bale, and M. Bellaigne de Bughaz at Chaux de Vonds.

The Federal Council has decreed the establishment of a night service for the passage of the Alps in summer.

The Federal Commissioners have left Geneva, after having presented a last report to the Federal Council.

The cantonal police of Geneva will watch over the suspected refugees who have been placed at the disposal of the Federal Council.

The Federal Council, observing the established custom, has invited the Governments of the cantons of Bale and Neuchâtel to let the Council know whether they have any objections to make to the *exequatur* being granted to the nominations of the new French Vice-Consuls.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague of the 12th says:—"All the new Ministers belong to the Liberal Constitutional party. M. de Rochussen, who is at the head of the Government, has been Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, which is the highest post any one can attain in this country; and he has been Minister of Brussels, and a member of the Second Chamber. Baron de Golstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is considered a most upright politician: he was formerly in the magistracy, but abandoned it to follow a Parliamentary career; he has had to resign the Presidency of the Second Chamber to enter the Cabinet. M. Van Bosse, Minister of Finance, is a man of considerable talent. M. Tets Van Goudriaan, Minister of the Interior, was formerly a Referendary in the Council of State, and lately Governor of Zealand. M. Boot, Minister of Justice, was Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and is much respected. M. Van Meurs and M. Loty retain the portfolios of War and Marine, and the two Ministers of Worship also remain in office. In consequence of the nomination to the Cabinet of Baron de Golstein, Deputy of Utrecht, and M. Van Bosse, Deputy of Rotterdam, elections will have to take place in those towns."

SWEDEN.

Advices from Stockholm of the 16th inst. announce that the Prince of Sweden had closed the Legislative Session. In the speech pronounced on the occasion no allusion is made to foreign relations. His Royal Highness expresses the hope that, thanks to the financial measures which have been adopted, the deplorable crisis which still exists will soon terminate.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government having made the vote on the maritime fortifications of the capital a Cabinet question, the bill was adopted on the second reading by forty-one votes to four, eleven members having abstained. As to the Duchies, the President of the Council declared that the Government will make concessions compatible with the interest of the country, while maintaining the principle of unity in the State.

RUSSIA.

Letters from Moscow give us the result of the elections for the members of the Emancipation Committee in that government. The choice of the nobility has generally fallen on able men who thoroughly understand the question of the serfs. In virtue of the Imperial rescript, Count Zakrevskii, the Governor-General, has also to choose a member to sit on this committee. His choice has fallen on M. Volkoff, ex-marshall of the nobility of the district of Moscow, a nomination which has given universal satisfaction.

TURKEY.

Quarrels of race are becoming every day more violent in the Turkish empire. The Bulgarians refuse to pay the dues to the Greek Patriarch; and the Pacha of Trebizond has issued a circular accusing the Christians of being deficient of respect to the Mussulmans. The *Presse d'Orient* states that the conflagration of the Governor's palace at Adrianople was the result of a plot, the Bays having refused all assistance.

A letter from Vienna says that, in consequence of the disturbances in Turkey continuing to extend, a body of 25,000 men are to be concentrated at Scutari to keep Montenegro and the Herzegovina in check. Other troops will also be sent into Bosnia and on the frontiers of Montenegro, for in Albania affairs are becoming every day more critical, and fears are entertained of an insurrection.

UNITED STATES.

Congress has reassembled. In the Senate the bill to increase the army was rejected.

Resolutions have been adopted calling on the Senate for information relating to the captures of vessels and prize-money during the last war with Britain.

The United States' Senate has been engaged upon the bill to admit Kansas into the Union. The chairman of the Territorial Committee has given notice of a substitute for the bill admitting Kansas and Minnesota together, as in the case of Florida and Iowa.

The bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars to enable the President to indemnify Denmark in the matter of the Sound Dues has finally passed both Houses.

A bill establishing a general bankruptcy law is spoken of at Washington.

Lord Napier is said to have called the attention of the Secretary of State to the great increase in the African slave trade, and to have suggested a resort to more repressive measures.

The Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief are diligently engaged in arranging the spring campaign against the Mormons. It has been decided not to wait the action of Congress for an increase in the army, but to withdraw the troops from the frontiers and concentrate them on Utah.

Brigham Young has recently sent a message to the Utah Legislature ignoring the action of the Federal Government, and the Legislature had resolved to sustain him.

The Post Office department is said to have entered into arrangements with the British postal authorities for putting a stop to the correspondence which is largely carried on between these countries in newspapers.

The threatened duels at Washington have come to nothing. The Clay and Cullom difficulty is amicably adjusted.

The steam-boat *Eliza Battle* was burned, near Demopolis, Alabama, on Monday, the 1st inst.: thirty-nine lives were lost, and twelve hundred bales of cotton destroyed.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, Louisiana, authorising the importation of two thousand five hundred free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be apprenticed for fifteen years.

every possible consideration. In the present Government Mr. Disraeli is joined with three, if not more, of the most ardent advocates of National Education. We wonder if it ever occurred to any of these noblemen and right honourable gentlemen when they were gathering together educational statistics to inquire what difference would be made in the price of school-books by the abolition of the Paper-duty. This forms a simple but a very essential element in the consideration of any question of National Education; and, without going deeper into the matter, it may suffice to hint that it is a somewhat anomalous state of things to find Parliament voting £300,000 a year for the promotion of education, while demands are yearly made for a larger grant, and on the other hand imposing a restrictive tax of a million on an article which is just as essential to the progress of knowledge as iron rails are to the progress of a locomotive engine. Looking at the Paper-duty from another point of view, it will be found that it acts as a restriction on what has been a very large, and still is a very important, trade. It is notorious that the trade in paper with our own colonies, and with other countries, has passed entirely out of our hands, and fallen into those of France and Belgium; and it is not a little significant of the importance which it has assumed in the former country that, with all his power, the Emperor of the French was deterred from imposing an export duty on the article of paper in consequence of the dangerous opposition which such a design aroused. It may not, also, be without a sort of charm to Mr. Disraeli's mind if it were to be pointed out that there would be considerable fitness in the circumstance that it was a literary man who, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the instrument of removing the last and the most oppressive of the taxes on knowledge.

However all this may be, as we begun so we conclude, in the belief that, for the present Session, for good or for evil, the Government of Lord Derby may be expected to rule the destinies of that country. What, then, is the duty in such a case of that great Liberal party which we hold to be identified with the best interests and the welfare of this realm, and with the sympathies of the great majority of the people? The course to be pursued seems so obvious as almost to render definition unnecessary. In the first place, we should counsel an abstinence from all guerrilla attacks by individual members, which invariably produce mere personal skirmishing, which ends in nothing, so far as the main body is concerned. An abnegation of selfish motives, and an absence of individual movement, will do more to concentrate and reunite the somewhat shattered ranks of the Liberal party than any drilling or manipulation by the most practised hands of professional managers of party. Everything ought to be sacrificed to the great object of bringing together a compact and united Opposition, whose business it will be, while exercising the utmost forbearance towards a Ministry which is but provisional after all, to watch carefully, and in unison as a party, the proceedings of the present Government, accepting whatever may be deemed worthy of acceptance, but rejecting firmly, but not hotly or contumeliously, whatever may be even doubtful; and depend upon it that if the present crisis is duly availed of, and turned to that advantage which tact and a proper appreciation of the situation ought to produce, a year hence the country may have the satisfaction of seeing actual power in the hands of a consolidated Liberal party, and that party will be able to look back with satisfaction to the circumstance that the real interests of the country have not suffered during the few months that they performed the responsible duties of a Parliamentary Opposition.

THE NEWSPAPER READER, FROM A PICTURE BY A. VAN OSTADE.

PICTURE-STEALING seems to be becoming a mania of late years—a most extraordinary propensity of a criminal and ill-regulated mind, since, independently of the sacrilege done to art, and the risk of injury and loss of the stolen property, the crime is one which, from the very nature of things, cannot hope to escape detection, except by the abandonment of the usufruct of the plunder. Hardly have we congratulated Lord Suffolk upon the recovery of the valuable paintings stolen some time back from his gallery in the country, when intelligence reaches us of the purloining of a picture of value from the Imperial and Regal Academy of Arts at Vienna. The picture stolen is one by Adrian Ostade, painted upon wood, and measuring, exclusive of the frame, 12½ inches high and 9½ inches broad, Vienna measure. It was stolen between the hours of one p.m. on the 20th and one p.m. on the 21st of February, and "a handsome reward" is offered for any information which may lead to its recovery.

Perhaps the most effectual aid towards this end will be in the publication of an engraving of the picture itself from a photograph of it, which happened fortunately to exist, and which we do the more readily as the picture itself is a very beautiful one, and a fine specimen of the master.

The picture is known as "The Newspaper Reader" (*Zeitungsleser*). In the foreground is a quiet group of two peasants, the elder of whom, seated on a low stool, with spectacles on nose, is reading aloud from a newspaper; whilst the younger, sitting at the table and resting his head on his left hand, listens with evident attention and interest. In the background is an old man looking out at the door, seen only in a back view, and a child standing before a chair and eating out of a platter. Between the two groups is a dog, from a favourite model of the painter, who seems to watch earnestly the movements of the younger man in the foreground, who is probably his master. The arrangement and furniture of the apartment are picturesque, and of a nature to afford abundant opportunities for the display of the master's admirable talent in textural treatment.

Ostade, though a German by birth, was a Netherlander by adoption, and ranks next after Teniers the younger as a painter of humorous scenes in low life. Though taking up the same class of subjects, his mode of treating them was very different from that of his great rival. There is more homeliness and less effort in his designs, less approach to caricature in his features and expression; he was content to paint his Dutch boors as he found them—ungainly, vulgar, but shrewd, and with an air of comfort, content, and easy nonchalance which disdained extraordinary exertion, and recognised nothing as superior to the republican enjoyments of the village pouthouse or the quieter comforts of the farmhouse-kitchen. It may be added, indeed, that his style was more genuine than that of Teniers, inasmuch as, unlike him, he never perverted his natural inspirations by the study and copying of the works of the classic schools. He had less boldness and finesse of touch than Teniers; but his execution is always very careful and highly finished, and his colour is generally fuller, with a deeper impasto and richer chiaroscuro than that of Teniers. His works are much less numerous than those of the latter, and in this country are comparatively rare, what there are of them being almost all in private collections. The National Gallery does not boast of a single Ostade, and the Fitzwilliam Collection contains but one specimen. We hope that the omission will not remain long unsupplied, as this master happily illustrates some of the more important characteristics of the Dutch *genre* school.

A Berlin paper asserts with some circumstantiality that the French Government will avail itself of the opportunity of the impending Paris Conference to have the question of political refugees settled by the European Powers.

General Walker has been arrested at New Orleans, and given bail to appear before the Court in April. He has been addressing the citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, and met with much sympathy.

The news from California is not important. Money was scarce in San Francisco, and receipts of gold from the interior quite limited. The markets were again overstocked with all descriptions of merchandise except flour: in this commodity some speculations were going on, and prices had advanced to a higher figure than had been demanded since 1853.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Canton to Jan. 28 states that the city remained tranquil under the rule of the allies. Order had been completely maintained. No additional troops had then arrived. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in the Canton River, where Yeh continued a close prisoner on board the *Infatigable*.

A letter from Macao of the 12th January (says the *Pays*) announces in a positive manner the victory of the troops of the Emperor of China over the insurgents. In consequence of that advantage the city of Moukden, the capital of Chin-Kiang, had fallen into the hands of the Imperialists. The result of this advantage will be the reopening to commerce of three of the principal provinces of the country; for the capital of Chin-Kiang, situated on the mouth of the great canal, was long blockaded by the insurgents, who thus stopped up this great line of communication, to the great detriment of the trade of the empire.

THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The appearance of the crops is all that can be desired: the young canes are thriving, and there is every promise of an unusually prolific and profitable return this season. The weather has of late been very fine. Intelligence was received at Grenada on the morning of the 25th ult. of the death, at Government House, of Mr. William Kortright, brother of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, from fever. He was private secretary to his Excellency. The commercial element which lately swept over America, England, &c., has reached Demerara, and several houses have stopped.—We have news from both the Dominican and Haytian sections of San Domingo. The war in Dominica had ceased, Baez having agreed to surrender to Santana as soon as the articles of capitulation, which were to be drawn up under the supervision of the French, English, and Spanish Consuls, had been duly ratified. Preparations are in progress for the formal installation of the new Government, under the presidency of Santana.

CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament assembled at Toronto on the 25th February. Solicitor-General Smith, the Ministerial candidate for Speaker, was elected by a large majority. The Governor-General, on the 26th, delivered his address to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

MEXICO.—News from Vera Cruz to the 21st February informs us that little change had occurred in the state of affairs in Mexico. Zuloaga had issued a decree making duties on goods imported at Vera Cruz and Tampico payable only at the capital.

A SULPHUR SPRING has been discovered between Paris and Neully at a spot called Thermes. This word is now found to be an accurate old Roman indication of the thermal sources hidden so long, but well known 1800 years ago: vestiges of Roman baths and crockery have turned up. Pigs are not such instinctive discoverers of truffles as the praetors and legionaries of Rome were in ferreting out mineral waters throughout the Empire.

DISCOVERY OF A LEIBNITZ MS.—Accounts from Hanover announce that a manuscript entirely written by Leibnitz, and forming part of a refutation of Spinoza, which was never completed, has just been discovered in that city.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Colville, and the other gentlemen of the Royal household, arrived at Buckingham Palace at six o'clock on Tuesday evening from Osborne. Her Majesty was received at the grand entrance by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, the Earl of Verulam, Lord Bagot, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B. The Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen gave an early audience to the Earl of Derby, and afterwards proceeded to St. James's Palace, where her Majesty held a levee. Later in the afternoon the Queen took a carriage drive, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Leopold. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord Churchill, the Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison, and the Right Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Walpole.

On Thursday, being the birthday of the Princess Louise, the Queen gave a juvenile party at Buckingham Palace, to which a select circle of the aristocracy had the honour of receiving invitations.

The Prince Consort has honoured Mr. Matthew Noble with sittings for a bust, about to be presented by the committee of the Art-Theatres Exhibition to the city of Manchester.

The Earl of Verulam and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and Sir Edward Bowater as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived from Buckingham Palace, and were received by the great officers of State. Previously to the reception the Duke of Devonshire had an audience, and delivered to the Queen the ribbon and George of the Order of the Garter, worn by the late Duke of Devonshire. Earl Fitzwilliam had also an audience, and delivered to her Majesty the ribbon and George of the Order of the Garter worn by his father, the late Earl.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the throne-room at two o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household.

Her Majesty wore a train of blue silk, embroidered in palm pattern of gold and silver, trimmed with blue net and silver blonde. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with three skirts of white net, and the head-dress consisted of a circlet of diamonds.

The Knights of the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick, and the Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, wore the collars of their respective orders.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were first introduced, when a number of presentations took place.

The general circle was very numerously attended. The members of the new Administration and the gentlemen of the household were chiefly in attendance for presentation to her Majesty; and the new Solicitor-General had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday afternoon, from Frogmore.

His Excellency Baron Brunnow, once more accredited to the Court of St. James's as representative of the Emperor of Russia, arrived in London on Thursday, to reassume his political functions. The Baroness will continue her residence abroad for the present.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been plunged into deep affliction by the premature demise, after a very short illness, of their youngest son, Lord Charles Spencer Churchill.

The Duke of Beaufort has taken the Earl of Eglinton's mansion for a term. His Grace arrived in town yesterday from Badminton.

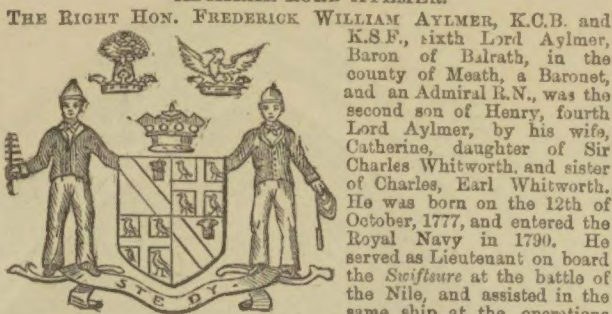
The Countess of Derby had an assembly on Wednesday evening. Her Ladyship "receives" this evening (Saturday).

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived in town from Combermere Abbey.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Records:* Rev. J. H. C. Borwell to Tregony, with St. Coby Vicarage, Cornwall; Rev. J. Coleman to Allerton, Somerset; Rev. W. H. Curtler to Lympstone, Devon; Rev. J. Fenwick to Thirning, Norfolk; Rev. A. K. Harlock to Westhorpe, Suffolk; Rev. B. R. Keene to Woolverstone-with-Erington, Suffolk; Rev. E. T. Scott to Mundesley, Norfolk.—*Vicarages:* Rev. E. B. James to Carisbrooke, with Newport and Northwood, Isle of Wight; Rev. J. E. Kitson to Morval, Cornwall.—*Chaplaincies:* Ven. P. Gould, Archdeacon of Raphoe, to be First Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Rev. J. R. Oldham to Alleyne's College of God's Gift, Dulwich, Surrey.—*Incumbencies:* Rev. R. D. Falkner to Hollymont, diocese of Tuam; Rev. W. Smith to Shadwell, Yorkshire; Rev. J. W. Town to Lindley, near Huddersfield; Rev. R. E. Wallis to Blackford, near Wells.—*Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. E. L. Blackman to Walterswick, Suffolk; Rev. J. J. Ebsworth to St. Paul, in the Forest of Dean; Rev. J. R. Ellis to Westerdale, Yorkshire.—*Curacies:* Rev. W. L. B. Cator to Wilton and Netherhampton; Rev. E. Inman to Pewsey, Wilts; Rev. H. M. White to Andover; Rev. H. White to St. James's, Dover.—Rev. W. B. Cosens to be Secretary to the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates; Rev. J. W. Hackett, Curate of St. James's, Bray, to be Secretary to the Incorporated Society.

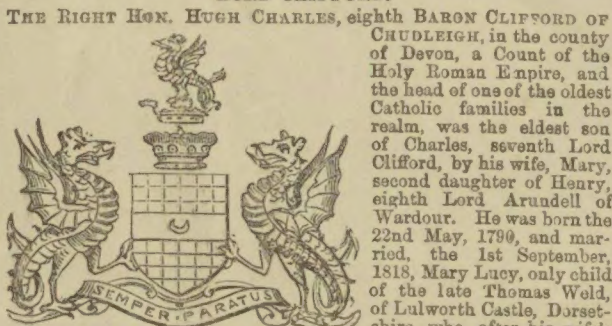
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL LORD AYLMER.



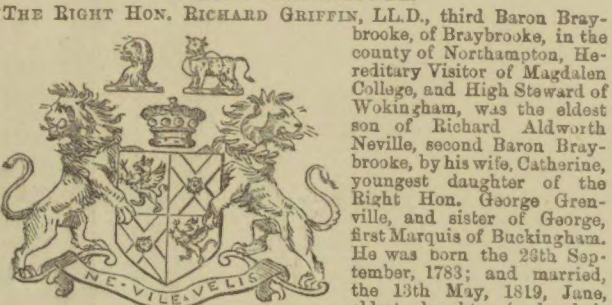
THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK WILLIAM AYLMER, K.C.B. and K.S.F., sixth Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, in the county of Meath, a Baronet, and an Admiral R.N., was the second son of Henry, fourth Lord Aylmer, by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, and sister of Charles, Earl Whitworth. He was born on the 12th of October, 1777, and entered the Royal Navy in 1790. He served as Lieutenant on board the *Sciofaure* at the battle of the Nile, and assisted in the same ship at the operations which led to the reinstatement in his dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies. He subsequently obtained the Turkish gold medal for his conduct during the Egyptian campaign of 1801. He became a Captain on the 7th January, 1802, and while in command of the *Wasp* sloop he effected the capture of *Le Désespoir* privateer. He was after that in active and effective service, with but few intervals of leisure, until 1816. In 1810 he captured two privateers, the *Duguay Trouin* and *Aimable Josephine*, and in the course of the ensuing summer he united with Sir Robert Mends in a series of important operations on the north coast of Spain, where he commanded the naval brigade. As Captain of the *Pactolus*, in 1815, he conducted a successful expedition to the Gironde, in support of Louis XVIII., and caused the Bourbon colours to be hoisted on the Castle of Bordeaux and in the surrounding districts. Aylmer commanded the *Severn* and achieved much fame at the memorable battle of Algiers, in 1816: he was, in consequence, nominated a C.B., and obtained the insignia of K.S.F. for having conveyed to Naples the whole of the emancipated Italian slaves and 357,000 dollars which the Dey of Algiers had been compelled to return to the King of the Two Sicilies. He was appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to William IV. in 1830, was promoted to flagrank in 1837, and became an Admiral in 1851. Admiral Aylmer, who succeeded, as sixth Lord, on the demise of his eldest brother, Matthew, the fifth Baron, a General in the Army, and G.C.B., in 1850, was never married. The gallant and noble Admiral died on the 5th inst., at his residence, 20, Dawson-place, Bayswater. He is succeeded by his cousin, Udolphus, son of the late Captain John Aylmer, R.N., and now seventh Lord Aylmer, who was born in 1814, and married, in 1841, Mary Eliza, daughter of Edward Journeaux, Esq., and has four sons and a daughter.

LORD CLIFFORD.



THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CHARLES, eighth BARON CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH, in the county of Devon, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and the head of one of the oldest Catholic families in the realm, was the eldest son of Charles, seventh Lord Clifford, by his wife, Mary, second daughter of Henry, eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour. He was born the 22nd May, 1790, and married, the 1st September, 1818, Mary Lucy, only child of the late Thomas Wold, of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, who, after his wife's death, went into holy orders of the Church of Rome, and became a Cardinal. By this lady, who died in 1831, Lord Clifford leaves four sons, and two daughters, the younger of whom is the present Lady Vavasour. Lord Clifford, who was formerly distinguished for the active, dignified, and intelligent part he took in support of Catholic Emancipation, inherited the ancient honours of his family on the demise of his father, the 29th April, 1831, and lived of late years entirely in Italy. He died at Rome, on the 28th ult., and is succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh Charles, now ninth Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, who was born in 1819, and married, in 1845, Agnes Catherine, youngest daughter of William, eleventh Lord Petre, and has a son and several daughters. The second son of the Lord Clifford just deceased, the Hon. William Clifford, is the titular Catholic Bishop of Clifton; and his Lordship's third son, Henry Hugh, a Major in the Army, obtained the Victoria Cross for his conduct in the Crimea. He is now with the army in China.

LORD BRAYBROOKE.



THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD GRIFFIN, LL.D., third Baron Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, in the county of Northampton, Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, and High Steward of Wokingham, was the eldest son of Richard Aldworth Neville, second Baron Braybrooke, by his wife, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister of George, first Marquis of Buckingham. He was born the 29th September, 1783, and married, the 13th May, 1819, Jane, eldest daughter (and coheir with her sisters, one of whom was the late Lady St. Germans) of Charles, second Marquis Cornwallis, by whom (who died the 23rd September, 1856) he had five sons and three daughters. Of the sons, two—Henry-Aldworth, and Grey, officers, one in the Grenadier and the other in the 5th Dragoon Guards—fell during the war in the Crimea while gallantly leading on their men. Of the daughters two are married—viz., Lady Vavasour and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile. Lord Braybrooke, who succeeded to the title on the demise of his father, the second Lord, the 1st March, 1825, assumed the surname of "Griffin," in lieu of his patronymic "Neville," to mark his descent from the extinct Lords Griffin, of Braybrooke Castle. His Lordship was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which University he was an LL.D. He was for a long series of years President of the Camden Society, and besides publishing "The Private Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis, 1613-1644," he edited most ably "The Diary of Samuel Pepys." Lord Braybrooke was a Conservative Peer, but seldom did more than vote in the House of Lords, as he preferred literary pursuits to politics. Lord Braybrooke died at his seat, Audley End, Essex, on the 15th inst. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Cornwallis Neville, late of the Grenadier Guards, now fourth Lord Braybrooke, who was born in 1820, and who married, in 1852, Charlotte Sarah, fifth daughter of Hector John, second Earl of Norbury, and has two daughters.

SIR M. G. JACKSON, BART.

SIR MOUNTSTUART GOODRICKE JACKSON, third Baronet, of Ardsley, in the county of Bedford, was the elder son of Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, the second Baronet, by his wife, Amelia, only daughter of George Waddell, Esq., Judge in the E.I.C.'s service. He was born at Maidstone, Kent, the 6th June, 1836; and was educated at Eton and Haileybury. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 21st August, 1843. Sir Mountstuart was in the Bengal Civil Service, and met with his untimely death in a very shocking manner. He had, with his sister and six others, fled from Seetapore to Lucknow, under the protection of Lowee Singh, of Metawlee. This wretch, however, betrayed him in Lucknow to the Moulvie of Ryabad, who caused him to be murdered on the 18th November last, the very day before Sir Colin Campbell victoriously entered and retook the city. The unfortunate Baronet, who was never married, is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir Keith George Jackson, the fourth Baronet, who was born the 2nd August, 1842.

LORD DERBY'S MEMOIR.—A Correspondent draws our attention to the fact that it was not in 1828, but in 1830, on accepting the Secretaryship for Ireland, that Lord Derby (then Mr. Stanley) failed to secure his re-election for Preston.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

JUSTICE has inflicted her last penalty upon two of the Italian assassins. Orsini and Pierri have died upon the guillotine. The former conducted himself with calmness and reserve, while the latter appears to have been unable to trust himself in an attempt to maintain self-possession, and therefore made incessant efforts to be gay and even jocular. Neither the rightfulness nor the expediency of the punishment can be disputed. The third prisoner, Rudio, who has been sentenced to a life of imprisonment, will, it is said, be brought to England, to give evidence on the trial of Bernard, the friend and, as is alleged, the accomplice of Orsini, on which occasion Madame Rudio, now here, will probably also be examined, after a pardon from the English Crown has rendered the Rudio evidence available. The Sardinian Government has obtained such a clue to the purposes of the assassins as justifies that Cabinet in stating that King Victor Emanuel would have been marked out for the next attempt, and repressive measures will probably be adopted in Sardinia.

Mr. Hodge would seem to be a young gentleman who, with the amiable audacity of English youth, has taken upon himself, while travelling, to denounce the institutions of some of the countries he has honoured with his patronage. But we are glad, for the sake of the character of England, to record that even for this offence our own Government will not permit him to be handed over to a French tribunal. Mr. Disraeli announced that France had demanded him of Sardinia, and that the assent of England to his surrender being necessary, that assent had been refused. Would that a little of the spirit shown by Lord Derby's Cabinet in the case of a gentleman had been manifested by Lord Palmerston's in the case of the plebeian victims of Neapolitan tyranny! The contradictory statements made by Lord Palmerston on separate nights in reference to this matter will have been noticed by careful readers. It is possible that the Conservative Cabinet may see good policy in rescuing our *cives Romani* from the clutch of Bomba, who has hitherto defied all the half-hearted demonstrations of this country, and shown that his belief in the divine right of kings is firmer than our belief in the divine right of humanity.

Lord Clanricarde had designed to make a statement to the House of Lords vindicatory of his own character. His Lordship gave notice of such intention, and an audience was collected in consequence. But he had taken counsel, and withdrew his notice. It would be easier for him to show that a somewhat Pharisaical cry had been raised against him than that Lord Palmerston exercised a judicious discretion in selecting the Marquis for office, merely because the late Government was weak in the Lords, and wanted somebody who could help Lord Granville in debate.

The entry of "Eglinton, Lord of the Tournay," into Dublin has been signalled by something more than a sham fight between the police—a stalwart and well-trained body, chiefly Catholics—and the noisy young Protestants of the Elizabethan University. Until the evidence shall have been sifted it would be premature to decide upon the case; but it would seem that the foolish demonstrations of the overgrown schoolboys of the College had been brutally met by police bludgeons and sabres, and that the heads both of the scholastic establishment and of the constabulary were much to blame. But we are apprised that "hard swearing" by the police is to be expected, and the furious denunciations of the College organs seek to make us believe that something a trifle more terrible than Lord Anglesey's charge at Waterloo was made upon them. So we must wait until the testimony can be analysed.

The Indian news is still of promise rather than performance, but the promise is of the most exciting character. Sir Colin Campbell was still gathering together, for the annihilation of Lucknow, such a force of artillery as, in Lord Ellenborough's words, would deliver a fire under which nothing could live. The Commander-in-Chief is determined to throw away as few English lives as possible, and therefore resolutely delays operations until he can summon the rebels to what Ossian calls a "Feast of Shells"—a banquet to which few of them will care to be bidden a second time. We have news, also, of a casualty—happily unattended with loss of life, but otherwise much to be regretted—the loss of the *Arca*, which left Calcutta on the 4th of February, and was shortly afterwards wrecked at Ceylon. A great sum in treasure, which was going to Bombay, has been lost; but, possibly, underwriters may have to replace this in the best manner they can. The loss of the mails is also a serious one, especially at this crisis.

According to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge there is every eagerness on the part of our military authorities to do all that can be done for the comfort of the private soldier, but the stinginess of Parliament prevents such measures from being carried out, while the new notions of barrack improvements have driven the soldiers into narrower and more uncomfortable lodgings than before. General Peel, however, has informed the House that he is determined to set about a sanitary reform, and to ask for what money is required; and, in the hope that this promise will be faithfully carried out, we may dismiss the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief, instead of respectfully asking his Royal Highness to point out an instance in which Parliament has not been only too anxious to promote the welfare of the army. The cant of a few foolish ultra-reformers, who spoil any cause by exaggerated advocacy, forced on a little false "economy;" but reaction has long since taken place, and the Commons and the country are most willing to do anything, set before them in good faith, for the benefit of the service. However, the soldier is now to be taken up in earnest, and Captain Sword has condescended to take a hint from Captain Pen.

Elsewhere the eclipse will be found duly commemorated. As regards London generally, it has been pronounced "a failure." A splendid view was promised by the aspect of the morning, and, indeed, the darkening of the lower limb of the Sun was beautifully seen, the aid of the coloured glasses being necessary. Then came the clouds, and metropolitans agree in stating that during the rest of the period of the eclipse they saw nothing, except that once or twice, as thinner clouds than the rest raced over the eclipsed luminary, a pale vision of the phenomenon was seen for a moment or two. But in some parts of the country the whole eclipse was beheld in its magnificence, and a story has reached us which clearly shows the progress of science, a whole hunting field of gentlemen having pulled up and left hounds and fox to themselves, while Lord Ladythorne, Mr. S. Sponge, Parson Blossom, Charley Slapp, and Jack Spraggon actually set to work with coloured glasses to make out the progress of the Moon's shadow.

The "omnibus nuisance," just now, is the competitive principle, which makes it extremely dangerous for any one of less agility and resource than an acrobat to enter one of these vehicles, in consequence of the enthusiasm of rival proprietors and their servants. The "rule of the road" now is to get a passenger into your own omnibus, if you can, but, if not, to run over him, or pole him, as he enters the vehicle of your adversary. Magistrates seem arbitrarily inclined to interfere with this legitimate prosecution of trade, and a fiery driver who nobly charged the horses of his enemy, and greatly damaged one of them, has been sent to hard labour for two months.

ESCRICK CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

THIS building has just been erected—at the expense of the Rector, the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Lawley—from the designs of F. C. Penrose, Esq., surveyor to the fabric of St. Paul's. It is in the Early Decorated style of architecture; and consists of a large central aisle, terminating in a long apsidal chancel, with a north aisle, that ends in a lofty tower at the N.E. corner of the building. The principal entrance is by a porch at the S.W. angle of the church. The designs, which are in many respects highly original, are admirably suited for the Church of England worship; but the principal feature is that given by our View of the Interior of the Church, looking west, where there is a baptistery, also serving for a monumental chapel, erected at the expense of the Dowager Lady Wenlock over the family vault of the house of Escrick, where lie the remains of her husband, Paul Beilby, first Baron Wenlock. This chapel consists of a central chamber, where stands the font, and around it a radiating aisle is carried, the whole being groined with stone. In the walls are the monuments of the Thompson family, ancestors of the present Lord Wenlock, one of which is by Thorwaldsen, and another by Wyatt; while the font was executed by Tognoli, the master of Canova. The columns in the baptistery are of red marble; those in the nave of black—all from Devonshire; and the altar pavement is of Cornish serpentine and other native marbles, laid round a central area of oak parqueterie, on which stands the communion-table. The effect of colour from these marbles, and from the painted glass windows at the west end, given by the village choir and the school children, presents a general richness not often produced in a new building, to which much additional beauty is added by a very fine brass eagle, the gift of J. Clifford, Esq.; and several large gaseliers from Messrs. Skidmore's works at Coventry. The seats, which are of oak throughout, and at the chancel take the form of stalls, of the old collegiate style, are from timber mostly the gift of Lord Wenlock, who also supplied all the bricks. The organ is a noble instrument, by Holdich, of London, and stands at the east end of the north aisle. In acknowledgment of the liberality of the Rector, by whom the church has been built, the farmers of the parish have added a fine peal of five bells, from Messrs. Warner's foundry, at the cost of £300; which act of munificence, together with every other gift to this noble edifice, is worthy both of record and of imitation.



BAPTISTERY OF ESCRICK CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

The church occupies the site of a former and smaller building, and is built as a memorial church "To the glory of God, and in pious memory of Paul Beilby, first Baron Wenlock." The upper Engraving represents the baptism of Algernon George, third son of Lord and Lady Wenlock. The ceremony, which has but recently taken place, was performed by the Archbishop of York; the sponsors being the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lawley, the Duke of Northumberland, and Lord Lytton.

Our second Engraving gives the Exterior of the Church from the S.E. It is wholly of stone—from Huddlesstone, in Yorkshire, and from Ancaster, in Lincolnshire; and the work has been executed both expeditiously and soundly by Messrs. Kirk and Parry, of Sleaford.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

THE mansion of Ford, the birthplace of General Sir Henry Havelock, is about a mile and a half from the borough of Sunderland, where the father of the future hero pursued his business until nearly the close of the last century. The house faces the east, and overlooks the town from a slight rise, the west, north, and south being sheltered with wood. On the north the ground slopes towards the River Wear.

Ford is mentioned in the records of the Palatinate of Durham in 1361, when Alexander Hilton held "Le Forth," among other lands, by one Knight's fee, value 100 marks, or £16 13s. 4d. sterling. The Barons of Hilton continued to hold it among their wide domain here until 1750, when their estates were sold. Hilton Castle is now the property of John Bowes, Esq.

The Ford estate has since been twice sold, and is now the property of the family of Fenwick, of whom Henry Fenwick, Esq., is member of Parliament for Sunderland.

The following particulars of the lineage and of the early years of Sir Henry Havelock are taken from a memoir of "the good soldier," by the Rev. W. Owen just issued:—

The branch of the family of Havelock, from whom Sir Henry is descended, belonged to Guisborough, in Cleveland, where William Havelock, the great-grandfather of Sir Henry, was a joiner and innkeeper. He had two sons—William, who settled at Sunderland, and George, who was a clockmaker, and who married at Guisborough, leaving a family. Certain it is, therefore, that for more than a century past the family and ancestors of Sir Henry Havelock have been settled at Sunderland, and, at the time referred to, were amongst the most respecta-



ESCRICK PARISH CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

ble and influential of the shipowners of that town. The first William Havelock, of Sunderland, of whom there is any record, was a shipowner, and resided in Silver-street, in a large house betokening the abode of a man of good means and respectable position. He was buried in Sunderland churchyard on the 13th of October, 1777. He left a family of three sons and four daughters. One son was named William, and was the father of Sir Henry.

In his pursuits as a shipbuilder, Mr. Havelock was very successful, and amassed a good fortune; and about this time he occupied Ford Hall, Bishop Wearmouth, where his two distinguished sons, William and Henry Havelock, were born. William was born January 21st, 1793, and Henry, April 5th, 1795; and they were baptised at the same time on the 13th April, 1796, by the Rev. George Stephenson, M.A., senior Curate to the eminent Dr. William Paley, then Rector of the parish. A few of the older inhabitants of Sunderland are still left who remember the young Havelocks, and speak of them as fine sprightly boys of great promise; but their father, having acquired a competency in his business of a shipbuilder, left Ford Hall, for Ingress Park, Kent.

Biography is not supposed to be complete and faithful unless it illustrate the adage that "the child's the father of the man," by incidents showing how the future man was indicated in the child. How far such indications were given in the early days of Havelock the reader will judge by the anecdotes which have obtained currency. It may be without a perfect authentication, and on the score of their appearing natural and characteristic. Thus, we are told that "when about seven years of age he climbed a tree to get at a bird's nest, the nest being excessively high, and built on



FORD HALL, SUNDERLAND, THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEN. HAVELOCK.

a slender branch. Young Havelock, keeping his eyes on the nest, climbed on and on till he grasped it, full of eggs as it was. It may be supposed he gave a boy's leap of victory, but certain it is that the branch snapped, and down came the young fellow, nest and all. The branches between the tree-top and the ground must have broken his fall immensely, or he never could have lived; but, striking the ground at last, he became insensible, and there lay till found by one of his father's servants. When brought to—when pretty well himself again—for he had only been stunned, some one asked him whether he was not frightened when the branch snapped and he felt himself falling? "No," said the little fellow, "I did not think of being frightened, I had enough to do to think of the eggs, for I thought they would be sure to be smashed to pieces."

This anecdote is related as giving a clue to those qualities of fearlessness and mercy that were so conspicuous in his future character. Another is told in illustration of his judgment, calculation, and forethought:—"Upon the occasion of a dog worrying a sheep most savagely, the boy, then about twelve, did not run at the infuriated beast and kick it with his boot, as his bravery alone would have prompted him to act; forethought and calculation coming to his aid, he felt sure of a safer means than kicking. He turned to a neighbouring haystack, made a hay-rope and coming up to the savage animal, he flung his rope round the creature's neck, then flinging the dog into a pond to cool and recover, he himself walked home as though nothing unusual had occurred."

The time had now arrived when he must leave his delighted home and pursue his studies in the celebrated Charterhouse School. All the accounts given of this early period of his history agree in representing him as "sedate and reflecting beyond his years." His diligent application to his book, and his steady deportment, obtained for him the sobriquet of "Old Philos," by which designation his schoolfellows appear to have expressed their estimate of his scholarship, and the gravity of his de-



THE ISLAND OF ST. PAUL, SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN: THE ENTRANCE TO THE CRATER.

meanour. In the funeral sermon of the Rev. William Brock we are told that while in the Charterhouse School "he was accustomed to make selection of his sleeping room, in company with a few other like-minded youngsters—men who have risen to renown in their several professions," who "were accustomed to read religious books, volumes of sermons among the rest." It is obvious that at this time his mind was being formed according to that model of wisdom and piety which is contained in the word of inspiration, and he was imbibing the Divine principles that were to guide his future course. The lessons inculcated in the pleasant home at Ingress Park were not forgotten in the Charterhouse School, where he seems to have acknowledged the great truth, that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding."

This early bias in favour of religion was shown when Henry Havelock was at the age of twelve, a period when we may expect indications of the character of the future man. It is not improbable that this little band of Christian recruits in the Charterhouse had to encounter some degree of ridicule from their companions, who were unable to comprehend why boys so young should consider it necessary to care for religion; but these taunts and gibes fell harmlessly on the armour in which the young warriors were encased.

At the conclusion of his academical course in the Charterhouse, his father destined him for the profession of the law, and he entered on his legal studies under Chitty, the eminent pleader, where he had for his fellow-pupil the late Sir Thomas Talfourd. Had that distinguished man survived, he would probably have been among the first to furnish reminiscences of his companion, portrayed with fidelity, and adorned with the charms thrown around every character described by his pen. It is unnecessary to speculate on the position which Havelock might have acquired had he persevered in his legal studies. He certainly had qualities favourable to the attainment of vast learning and the highest position as a lawyer; and, had his talents not been diverted into another channel, he might long since have obtained his share of the prize which every sanguine law pupil sees in the bright future. Certain it is that his

country wanted him for other pursuits, and that he had happily accustomed himself to place all the movements of his life under that unerring guidance which would effectually open the path he should traverse. We have some light on this important change in his pursuits in the fact that his elder brother, William, had by this time distinguished himself at Waterloo as Aide-de-Camp to Baron Alten, who had described him as "one of the most chivalrous officers in the British service." The influence and example of this gallant brother withdrew our young law student from the silent chamber in the Middle Temple, the learned discourses of Mr. Chitty, the genial companionship of Thomas Talfourd, and the vision of the silk gown, the ermine, and the seals.

THE "PRINCESS CHARLOTTE" IN A GALE; AND THE ISLAND OF ST. PAUL.

THE gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Sketches of the annexed Engravings says:—"I send you a drawing of the situation of the *Princess Charlotte* during a heavy gale of wind off the Cape of Good Hope, thinking that any circumstance connected with her voyage, she being the first three-decker that ever crossed the line, may be acceptable to you. The voyage from Plymouth Sound occupied 170 days at sea, altogether 187, arriving at Hong-Kong on the 3rd of January. The only places she called at were Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore. We lost only two men, and that by accident—an unprecedented circumstance, considering the length of the voyage and the unhealthy nature of the climates. I also inclose a View of the Island of St. Paul, in the Southern Indian Ocean, showing the entrance to the crater, in which it is said you can boil the fish that are caught in the stern of the boat by dropping them over the bows."



H.M.S. "PRINCESS CHARLOTTE" IN A HEAVY GALE OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 21.—5th Sunday in Lent. Parliament dissolved, 1857.
MONDAY, 22.—Moon's 1st quarter, 7h. 42m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; sets, 6h. 14m.
TUESDAY, 23.—Greek Revolution, 1821.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.
THURSDAY, 25.—Annunciation. Lady Day.
FRIDAY, 26.—Cambridge Lent Term ends.
SATURDAY, 27.—Oxford Lent Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
5 43	6 16	6 32	6 50	7 11	7 31	7 53
5 43	6 16	6 32	6 50	7 11	7 31	7 53
5 43	6 16	6 32	6 50	7 11	7 31	7 53

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Six Nights before the Easter Holidays.—Monday, March 22, and during the week, for the last six nights, *THE LOVE CHASE*.—Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Chippeadale, Mr. Howe, &c. After which the new Ballet, *JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON*, by the Leleocq; with Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last three nights of *PRESENTED AT COURT*: Mr. Buckstone. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after the Ballet, Mr. Buckstone in his original character of Mr. Sadgrove, in *A CURE FOR LOVE*; concluding every evening with the Galician Fête.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Six Nights of the Pantomime. Monday (last time this season), *THE CORNICAN BROTHES*; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (last times for the present), *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*; Wednesday, *LOUIS XI.*; Friday, *HAMLET*. And the Pantomime every evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Continued Success, Crowded Houses, and positively the last Six Nights of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams previous to their departure for the Provinces.—Monday and Tuesday, *THE IRISH TUTOR*; Wednesday, *ROBY O'MORE*. An *HOURLY IN SEVILLE*, and the *IRISH TUTOR*.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—A Novel and Elegant Entertainment during *PASSION WEEK*.—Monday Evening, March 29th, for positively five nights only, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will give their Musical, Comic, and Fanciful Entertainment, *PATCHWORK*. Among the unconnected "Shred and Patchwork" will be found Fourteen Impersonations of Characters: Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads; Operatic Selections, Fanciful Costumes, Whims and Oddities, Cries from "Punch;" while many of the floating jests of the day will be woven into this curious fabric by way of comic illustration. Thursday Evening, Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, and last night but one of their appearance.
Reduction of Prices.—Stalls and Dress Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, 4l. 1s. No Half-price, as the Entertainment concludes shortly after Ten o'clock. Books of the Songs for Sale in the Theatre, 6d. each. No fees to Boxholders.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADDLER'S WELLS.—Lessees, Messrs. GREENWOOD and PHELPS. On SATURDAY, March 27, for the BENEFIT of a LITERARY GENTLEMAN long afflicted with serious illness, a GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. The following eminent Artists have kindly given their services:—Vocalists: Madame Dolby, Louisa Yunning, Poole, Finoli, Mary Kewley, Messent, Mansford, Medora Collins; Messrs. Sims Reeve, Charles Braham, Allan Irving, Mansford, Lorenzo. Instrumentalists: Messrs. A. Lebon, Viotti Collins, Andreoli, Fratton, George Case. Mr. Albert Smith is obligingly consented to appear. Conductors, Frank Mont, Mr. Francesco Berger, Mr. W. Gaze. Doors open at Seven o'clock; to commence at half-past. Prices of Admission: Box Stalls, 5s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office open from Eleven till Three daily. Full particulars, see Programme.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE. This Evening the Entertainments will commence with the Romantic Equestrian Drama from Harrison Alsworth's popular novel, entitled *ROCKWOOD*; or, Turpin's Ride to York; followed by an imitative programme of SCENES in the ARENA; concluding with the last Act of *RICHARD THE THIRD*. Commence at Seven.

SURREY THEATRE.—Last Five Nights of Miss Goddard. Monday, *THE STRANGER*. Tuesday, *STILL WATERS RUN DEEP* (Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Crowick). Wednesday, *THE BOTTLE IMP*, for Mr. Shepherd's Benefit. Wednesday, *ROMEO AND JULIET*. Thursday—Miss Goddard's Benefit—*HAMLET*, &c. Friday, *FAZIO*. After each evening, *THE TWO POLTS*, and *GILDEROY*.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Mr. Charles Dillon will appear this week in *OTHELLO*, *BELSHOEZ*, *THE CAVALIER*, and *THE MUSKETEER*. On Passion Week a Grand Concert. No Advance in the Prices.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, March 26, MENDELSSOHN'S *LOBESANG* and MOZART'S *REQUIEM*. Vocalists—Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Miss Banks, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. On WEDNESDAY, March 31, the usual Passion Week Performance of the *MESSIAH*. Vocalists at present engaged—Madame Castellan, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Benson. Band and choir consisting of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

GROSSE PASSIONS MUSIK: JOHN SEB. BACH.—This work will be performed at ST. MARTIN'S HALL on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 23, under the direction of Prof. and Herr Adolph Benck. Vocalists: Madame Weiss, Mrs. Street, and Miss Dolby; Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss. Reserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s. Tickets to be had at all the principal music-shops, and at St. Martin's Hall.

INAUGURATION.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—The OPENING of the New Hall will be celebrated by TWO GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, in aid of the FUNDS of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 25th March, and on SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th March, 1858, under the special Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. H.R.H. the Prince Consort, K.G., H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and also His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., the President of the Middlesex Hospital. The following distinguished artists have been engaged for the occasion:—Mmes. Rudersdorf, Mme. Weiss, Miss Stabach, Mme. Scherrington Lemmon, Mme. Brohardt, Miss Dolby, and Miss Anna Goddard; Signor Lucchi, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Thomas, Herr Beck, Sig. Piatti, Herr Holme, the Vocal Association (consisting of 300 voices), and full orchestra. Organist, Mr. Henry Smart; Conductor, Mr. Benedict. The programmes now ready.—Area Stalls, 1 guinea; reserved seats, area and balcony, half-a-guinea; unreserved seats in the area and balcony, 5s.; upper gallery, half-a-crown—to be obtained at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co's, Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell's and Messrs. Leader and Co's, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith and Prowse's, Chesham, near the Secretary, at the Hospital; and at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS. Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON) will repeat their Entertainment, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s. secured, without extra charge, at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, & Co's, 901, Regent-street.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at Lillingdon, March 22; Deptford, 23; Greenwich, 24; Croydon, 25; Edmonton, 26.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and THISTLE, introducing Characteristic Costumes, with Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight; Saturday, at Three.—PRINCE or WALES HALL, 209, (Regent-street). Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; secured at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—21st CONCERT. Commencing at 8. On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doodee-dee" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MR. CALDWELL'S TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL FULL DRESS BENEFIT BALL, on TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1858, on which occasion no expense will be spared to render this the most recherché of the season. The tickets being limited, an early application is requested. Tickets, 3s. each; Six Private Lessons, at any hour 1l. 1s., guaranteed to be sufficient for any adult who has not learned to dance, and wishes to join on these festive occasions. Soiree Danzantes every Evening, from Eight till Twelve. Address on Ed. Long Quadrant night on Easter Monday. The third Benefit Ball Masque will take place on Thursday, April 29th. Tavern department opposite the Boho Theatre.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the great success of his first season of nearly 200 performances, he is induced to give a SECOND SEASON, for Three Weeks only, commencing on EASTER MONDAY. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ his CHRISTMAS CAROL, for the Benefit of the HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 15th, at Eight o'clock, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Stalls, 3s.; Area and Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Back Seats, 1s. Places can be secured and tickets had at St. Martin's Hall; the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; and at the Hospital, Great Ormond-street. The reading will last two hours.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.—THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Baywater, near Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bed-room purity. Choice Wines and Spirits. Parties boarded by the day or week, in private rooms or at the table d'hôte.

MILD WATER-CURE, with every possible advantage, care, and attention, PETERHAM, SURREY. Numbers cured who go to business from nine till five o'clock in London—fifty minutes distant. Terms, 5s. 6d. per day. J. ELLIS, M.D.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, near Clapham Common, a convenient FAMILY HOUSE, containing four sitting-rooms and ten bed-rooms, with garden, peach-house, and stable, for five months or less, for immediate occupation. For further particulars address N. 3, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C.

LAW.—ARTICLED CLERK WANTED.—The Senior Partner of a Firm of Solicitors in London, intending soon to retire from the Profession, has strayed to introduce to his partners a Young Gentleman as Articled Clerk. He may be articled to any of the remaining partners (three in number), and he will have an unusual opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its superior and lucrative branches. The practice is extensive, and consists chiefly of Conveyancing, Chancery, and Family matters. A premium of £250 will be required, but (if wished) payment may be deferred. Address (in the first instance) A. M., Messrs. Street, News Agents, Sotheby-street, Lincoln's-inn.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic). The above Society's Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures is now open from nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling. And Every Evening from 7 till 10. Admittance, Sixpence. BELI SMITH, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall.—Messrs. COLNAGHI beg to announce that the Gallery will remain open from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m., and in the Evening from 8 till 10; and that the Pictures of H.R.H. the PRINCESS ROYAL by Winterhalter; *THE BRIDEMAIDS* at the Marriage, photographed by Calzed and Montecchi; H.R.H. the EMPRESS, EUGENIE, by Winterhalter; and the ROYAL GROUP, Oskobac House, photographed by Calzed and Montecchi, will be ON VIEW a few days longer. Admission to the Gallery 1s. each person.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST
CLOSE 31st Inst. Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a prize, an impression of a large and important Line Engraving, by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the well-known original picture by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., "Venice." GEORGE GODWIN, J. Honorary Lewis Pocock, J. Secretaries.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION for PROMOTION of the FINE ARTS in SCOTLAND.
Founded in 1873.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
Plan for the Current Year, 1858.

First.—Each Subscriber will have a chance of obtaining a valuable Work of Art at the Annual General Distribution in July, 1858.
Second.—Each Subscriber will receive a large and costly Engraving of

THE POLITICIANS, 21 by 17½ inches, Executed by HENRY LEMON, after the well-known Picture by Alexander H. Burr.
Third.—Each Subscriber who, between the years 1854 and 1858 inclusive, has paid up, in one or more payments, the amount of Five Subscriptions of One Guinea each, will receive, in addition to the Engraving, Engravings, or Illustrated Works, which will be annually issued as usual, an impression of a magnificent Plate upwards of 33 by 23 inches in size, engraved by W. H. Egleston, after the first Great Picture acquired by the Association for the National Gallery:—

CHRIST TEACHING HUMILITY, By ROBERT SCOTT LAUDER, R.S.A.
THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.—The distribution of this work, to which the Subscribers of last year are entitled, along with copies of the Annual Report, which has been submitted to the Board of Trade, as the Charter directs, has now been completed; but, in case of residence or other cause, any omission has occurred, it will be immediately rectified on application to the Secretary.

Works of Art have already been selected from the present Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy for distribution in July, 1858, among the subscribers for the current year, amounting in value to £2988.
The collection of the Subscriptions for the current year is now in the course of being made by the various Honorary Secretaries in their respective districts, to whom intending subscribers are requested to furnish their names without loss of time, or to the Secretary in Edinburgh, Mr. J. A. Bell, Architect.

List of Honorary Secretaries in London.
William Tweed, Publisher, 31, Strand. S. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.
Charles Robinson, 99, Long-acre. C. Hitchcock, 67, Lombard-street.
W. D. Drake, 43, Lombard-street. W. D. M'Combie, 55, Hatton-garden.
Archibald T. Ritchie, Scottish Equitable Life Office, 26, Poultry. F. A. Curtis, 3, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
F. N. Johnston, 8, Fenchurch-street. William Wright, Messrs. Hankey, Bankers, 7, Fenchurch-street.
John H. Kitch, 187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS respectfully announces that he continues to execute every branch of the Art in the best style and at most reasonable prices. Labels, Show-cards, and Trade Catalogues designed and printed.—London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

CAPITAL WANTED (in Partnership or otherwise) to perfect a Profitable Manufacturing Business in the West of England. £3000 have already been expended in preliminary operations. Apply to Messrs. HUGHES and SON, College-green, Bristol.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time, suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the only Established authority in England, which for many years has embellished and quartered Arms, with that authenticity known throughout Europe. Sketch, 2s. 6d., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—GENTLEMEN having SKETCHES employ persons who do not Emblazon by the Laws of Heraldry for the Protection of the Public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving, &c. Book-plate Arms, 21s. Crest on Seal or Rings, 2s. 6d. STUDIO LIBRARY, and Index of the Heraldic Visitation, Open Daily. THE LINCOLN'S-INN MANUAL OF HERALDRY. A Description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Persons anxious to obtain a true and accurate account of their armorial bearings are requested to send name and county to the Royal Heraldic Office, the only place for authentic information. No fee for search. Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colours, 5s. Pedigrees, Family History, with the original grant of Arms, issued for 10s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. Also, "Crest on Seal or Rings," on Steel Die, 6s. Book Plate with Arms, 10s., or stamps.—T. CULLETON, Generalist and Heraldic Engraver, 1 and 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. The studio and library open daily.

AMUSEMENT for EVENINGS.—Mr. STATHAM'S ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS of Chemical Cabinets, Portable Laboratories, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, Optical, Electrical, and Photographic Instruments, Scientific Toys, &c. Free for 2 stamps.—William B. Statham, 302, Regent-street, W.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, £3 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio of Thurgomston-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

OPERA GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some superb specimens of Viennese manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses and Telescopes of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—B. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 36 miles. They serve every purpose in the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. A most liberal allowance, wholesale, to shippers.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES, of the greatest strength and power, the valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the place they can read and print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and audible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

SPECTACLES—ALL SIGHTS.—Finest Frames, Pebbles, 7s. 6d.; Best Glasses, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Solid Gold, 2s.; Silver, 10s. 6d.—BERNARD DAVIS, 430, Easton-road, Regent's-park. Country residents should state age, inclosing stamps or post-office order, payable Oxford-street.

COACHMAKER
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.
T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace, and his Manufactory, Nottingham) to Carriage purchasers. Every style, from the Ten-Guinea Hack to the handsomest and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage, made on plans combining the taste and mechanical advantages of the English, French, and American Carriages, with substantial workmanship and best materials.

Of the two first-class Prix Médals awarded by the International Jury of the late Paris Exhibition, Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.

He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his Manufactory, and explain to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, which considerably improves the workmanship while it lessens the cost of production. Travellers to the North or South, either by the Great Northern, North-Western, or Midland Railway, can stay at Nottingham by the delay of about two hours' difference of trains. Mr. Starey having a covered van of his own on the railways will engage to deliver any Carriage or upwards of £81 value at half the regular railway charge.

T. R. Starey, Coachmaker, Nottingham.

The Double Paper published March 13 is a companion to the Marriage Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 30. These Numbers, besides being embellished with several magnificent coloured and other engravings of incidents connected with the wedding of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia and their bridal tour, also contain a complete record of the marriage of the illustrious couple, their triumphal progress from London to Berlin, and their state entry into the latter capital, with the subsequent fêtes and ceremonials in Prussia in honour of the auspicious event. A History of the House of Brandenburg, and some Curiosities of Prussian Court History, together with an interesting description of the Matrimonial Alliances of British Princesses, are also given. Both Numbers are reprinted, and can be had, it immediate application be made, by order of any bookseller or newsagent, and at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

The Chancellor the Exchequer has informed the public that "the painful misconceptions which had for a time subsisted between the Governments of the two countries had entirely terminated." The Earl of Malmesbury, in the House of Peers, thought "it fair to add that the desirable consummation had been facilitated by the frank and handsome manner in which Count Walewski" "had expressed his regret that he had been misunderstood." From this information, in the present uncertain condition of our foreign relations, the public will derive some, but, on reflection, not much nor very intense, satisfaction. It will fail, we are afraid, to find in Count Walewski's late despatch, expressing "his surprise that his former despatch had been misinterpreted," any striking evidence of a frank and "handsome manner" to the nation, whatever the Count may have said to the English Ambassador. It will recollect, too, that the difference between the two Governments has never been very great; and it would have been much better satisfied were the Earl of Malmesbury's announcement correct that the misapprehensions between the "two countries were at an end," instead of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's, which was limited to "the misconceptions of the two Governments." The public has noticed the difference in the announcements, and, adopting the Chancellor of the Exchequer's rather than that of Lord Malmesbury, while it is thoroughly aware of the fact that the two Governments have been very much in accordance, does not derive great satisfaction from learning that the trifling differences which existed between them are terminated. The Government of the Emperor takes a more correct view of the position. Count Walewski's despatch concludes:—"As the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English people." It implies, therefore, that the Imperial Government is not contented, but, fearful of the consequences of continuing the discussion, refers to the good sense, not of the English Government, but of the English people. We must state, therefore, though the slight differences between the two Governments have been settled, that the great and important difference between the Imperial Government and the English people is only for the time put aside, and has not ceased to exist.

In truth, this great difference cannot cease. It grows from the nature of things. Between the Imperial Government and the British people, as long as these continue true to the great principles of political and religious freedom which they have inherited from their fathers, there must always be different views of government and legislation. One, too, will always be a reproach to the other. For a time, in the Emperor's hour of need, when he naturally dreaded a coalition of all Europe against him, our alliance was an assurance to him of peace and safety. Now that the Sovereigns of Europe have taken him into their alliance, and regard him as their great protector against the domestic revolutions which they dread far more than the restoration of the Empire, he has less occasion for our aid. He is now, he thinks, firmly fixed on his throne, and has, probably, forgotten some of the principles for which we gave him credit, supposing that he had learned them from his residence here. He has, too, necessarily become himself enthralled by the terrible system he has revived. He cannot, if he would, act as we expected he might. He must act by means of the old machinery and the old instruments of the Imperial Government and Imperial traditions; and the notes of his Ministers, like that of Count Walewski to the Government of Switzerland, teem with the insolence of the Imperial bureaucracy. Not with the man, or we hoped for better things from him, but with his system, the English people, to whom he appeals, are, and must be for ever opposed. We should betray ourselves if we believed that there could be either peace or truce between the light of freedom which we cherish and the darkness of the Imperialism in which he is so fast immersing himself and his country. The two principles have been in conflict almost from the beginning of history, and we cannot hope to see an end to the war in our time.

The Emperor has for the present been saved from some of his most embittered enemies. Orsini and Pierri have been executed. The former died calmly, exhibiting the spirit of a martyr, though in an odious cause. He staked his life deliberately on a crime, and has forfeited it. It is impossible, however, not to suppose that there may be other Orsinis in existence. M. de Guerrenière speaks of the "implacable perversities" which will not die out, and cannot be extinguished. It is these, the "implacable perversities"—the deadly hatred—of those indignant men who really are, or fancy themselves, injured by his system that the Emperor has to dread. Against them his own well-organised police cannot shelter him, and no sacrifice of our liberties would add to his safety. In truth, they keep alive the hopes of the oppressed, and are a means, though he is opposed to them, of assuaging many bitter feelings and securing the safety even of Imperial thrones, by always encouraging a belief that, in the end, the desired freedom may be obtained by peaceable reform.

Thursday being the birthday of the Princess Louise, the usual demonstrations took place at the metropolitian churches and Government offices.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

THE ELECTIONS.

The House reassembled after the Ministerial elections, when Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Henley, Mr. Walpole, General Peel, Sir F. Kelly, Lord Stanley, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Inglis, Lord H. Lennox, Lord Lovaine, Lord J. Manners, Mr. S. Estcourt, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Whitmore, and Colonel Forester, took the oaths and their seats.

THE WALEWSKI DESPATCH.—PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. DISRAELI, in moving that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday, took the opportunity of informing the House that, within the last hour, a despatch had been received from the French Ambassador in answer to a despatch forwarded to the French Government; and said that the unfortunate misunderstanding which had recently existed between the Governments of the two countries was now entirely terminated in a manner alike friendly and honourable, and in a manner which would be as satisfactory to the feelings as it would be conducive to the interests of the two countries. He also took the opportunity of stating the course which her Majesty's Government proposed to take in that House with regard to public business. The power given by the House last August to her Majesty to embody the militia in a way differing from that which was permitted by the then existing law had incurred an expense not contemplated when the original estimates for the year were framed. In those estimates the embodied militia stood for about £200,000; but the actual expense, in consequence of the change, amounted to £700,000; so that it would be necessary to take a supplemental vote for the difference upon the estimates of the present financial year. That vote he proposed to take that night; and, as the state of affairs in India was not such as to justify the privileges given to her Majesty by the Act of August last being abolished, her Majesty's Government intended to introduce a bill at once for the purpose of continuing them. With regard to the coming financial year, he proposed to ask the House to let him take a vote on account on Tuesday next, so as to enable the Ways and Means Bill to be introduced on Wednesday, and that bill, together with the Mutiny Bill, might be passed before Easter.

Mr. NEWDEGATE concurred in the course proposed. Mr. RICH and Mr. P. O'BRIEN thought the House ought to have been put in possession of the intentions of Government with regard to their general policy before giving them either indulgence or money.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERS IN NAPLES.

Mr. KINGLAKE called attention to the facts which have now transpired respecting the capture of the *Cagliari* on the high seas by Neapolitan cruisers, and to the continued imprisonment of the English engineers, Park and Watt, and he inquired whether there were any further papers on the subject which, without detriment to the public service, could be laid on the table of the House?

Mr. DISRAELI said the case of the two engineers was very distressing. He believed them to be morally innocent; but still an investigation was often necessary to demonstrate such innocence. He did not think there had been any neglect on the part of the late Government, who had acted upon the opinion of their legal advisers. The question was one of law, and not one of policy to be changed by a change of Government, and they could do no more than they had done.

Mr. HEADLAM said the late Government had acted upon the opinion that the vessel was seized in Neapolitan waters, and that opinion being now disproved rendered a course of action necessary.

Mr. ROEBUCK accused both the late and present Governments of temporising, and said cannon balls, and not legal arguments, should have been used.

Mr. W. EWART urged the necessity of sending a strong memorial to the Neapolitan Government, for the purpose of vindicating the national honour and the rights of Englishmen.

Mr. HORSMAN said the matter could not remain where it had been left by her Majesty's Government—a course which was humiliating to the national honour. Was it not now admitted that the *Cagliari* was captured on the open sea; and, if so, was not that capture, and every subsequent act connected with it, illegal?

Mr. GLADSTONE said the course taken by the late Government could not be binding upon the present Government, because the original impression was that the *Cagliari* was captured in Neapolitan waters. The correction of that impression rendered of no value any admissions which might have been made by her Majesty's Government, since Naples could not be allowed to take advantage of her own wrong.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the conduct of his Government in connection with the affair; and, after some further discussion, the subject dropped.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, Sir J. PAKINGTON brought up the Navy Estimates, as prepared by the late Government. The number of men, including marines, would (he said) be 59,780, or 2216 more than were required for the present year; and the estimated expenditure £10,128,615, being an excess of £956,025 over the year 1857-58. He asked the House for a vote on account for four months, and pledged himself shortly to state his own views upon the adequacy of the estimates prepared by the late Government to the requirements of the year. After a brief discussion the vote was agreed to. Several other votes on account of the Navy Estimates were also agreed to.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

General PEEL, in bringing forward the Army Estimates, said the total number of men required for the year 1858-9 was 135,135, being an increase of 3339 over the number voted last year. This, however, did not give a true idea of our military strength, as 92,739 of the Queen's forces were now in the pay of the East India Company, against 30,137 so employed last year. He was happy to say that recruiting was proceeding at an unprecedented rate, no fewer than 7500 men having been obtained during the last month, and 36,000 men during the last six months; while the greatest number obtained during any one month of the Crimean war was 3000. In conclusion he moved for the whole number of men required for the year. The vote, with the remaining votes on account of the Army Estimates, was agreed to after some discussion.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.—On the bringing up the report on this bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER called upon the House to deal with the measure upon its merits (the Company being much in want of money) without connecting it with any general bill on India, whether introduced by the Government or otherwise. After a good deal of discussion, some amendments were introduced, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.—The order of the day for the second reading of this bill, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, was postponed till the 22nd of April; and the House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House reassembled after the Ministerial adjournment. THE ORANGE SOCIETY AND THE MAGISTRACY OF IRELAND.—The Earl of DERBY (replying to the Marquis of Londonderry) stated that the Government did not intend to continue the arrangement made by their predecessors, under which members of the Orange Society were considered to be disqualified from holding commissions of the peace in Ireland; although he was of opinion that the society were rather a misery than a benefit to Ireland.

THE MISUNDERSTANDING WITH FRANCE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY laid on the table some despatches relating to the Orsini plot, and late vote of the Commons on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill. The most cordial understanding was now, he said, established between England and France—that happy result being mainly attributable to the frank and friendly conduct of Count Walewski.

THE LATE RIOT AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The Earl of RODEN called attention to the accounts that had been received of an affray between the Dublin police and some students of Trinity College. He complained of the conduct of the police on that occasion.—The Earl of DERBY said that the affair was undergoing a strict investigation.—The Earl of CARLISLE remarked that the late Government had prepared a bill for the better regulation of the Dublin police force, which they intended to present during the present Session.

THE INDIA LOAN BILL was brought up from the House of Commons and read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A NEW WRIT was ordered to issue for Dublin University, in the room of Mr. Napier, who had accepted the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. THE INDIA LOAN BILL was read a third time and passed.

THE CASE OF THE "CAGLIARI."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER referred to the late discussion respecting the *Cagliari*. On accepting office, he observed, the present Ministry had considered themselves bound to follow the course pursued by their predecessors, who, while fully acquainted with all the facts of the case, had recognised the jurisdiction of the Neapolitan courts. As it now appeared that the late Ministry were at the last moment still considering the subject, the new Government were able to adopt a course of their own, and the law officers of the Crown had been asked to give an opinion on the circumstances of the case. All the papers relating to this question would, he added, be laid before Parliament in due course.

Lord PALMERSTON rejoiced to learn that the correspondence was to be made public. He proceeded to explain the condition in which the question was left when the late Ministry resigned. It had lately been ascertained that the *Cagliari* was captured out of Neapolitan waters, but doubts still existed whether the Captain and crew of the vessel had not voluntarily placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Neapolitan Government. On this point further information was required and expected, and upon the result his Government were prepared to base their future conduct in the matter.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

On the bringing up of the report on supply, Mr. B. OSBORNE commented upon the silence of the Ministry as to their principles and policy. The House of Commons, he observed, had never been made acquainted with the intentions of Government, but were referred to a speech made "elsewhere," or to hasty addresses. Citing many passages from these sources, he declared that they either afforded no information at all, or indicated a wide diversity of opinion among the different members of Administration. He adverted in turn to Church-rates, the Admission of Jews to Parliament, the Maynooth Grant, National Education, and Reform, inquiring what the Government intended to do with those important questions, on most of which the present Ministers had heretofore taken opposite sides.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER retorted by describing the course, and reading extracts from the speeches, of former Whig Ministers, insisting that ample precedent had been afforded for leaving the Prime Minister, if a Peer, to make a Ministerial statement in the House to which he belonged. The late Government were not remarkable for union among themselves, or accordance in their opinions and votes. What, he asked, had they done, while in office, with the Church-rate Bill, the Jew Bill, and those other questions which were now accounted of such importance? Respecting the policy of the present Ministers, Mr. Disraeli explained their intention to maintain Conservative principles, by preserving the institutions of the country, which, he thought, was most effectually done by diligently improving them.

Mr. HORSMAN deprecated any unfair or precipitate attack on a Government which had so recently assumed office. As one of the majority on the late vote he consented to accept the full responsibility of that proceeding, followed as it had been by a change of Administration. He believed that a short experience in opposition would invigorate the chiefs of the Liberal party, whose recent course had shown them to have grown lukewarm in their advocacy of Liberal principles.

Lord J. RUSSELL also disclaimed any wish to embarrass the present Government, and believed that they ought not to be urged to make a premature declaration of their policy. He was prepared to wait for, and judge upon their merits, the measures which the Ministry might bring in. The noble Lord then adverted to a charge advanced by Mr. Disraeli, that the Reform Act presented a series of Whig jobs. This allegation he emphatically repudiated, observing that a Minister who could so misrepresent the old Reform measure could not be trusted to prepare a new one.

After few words from Mr. Drummond,

Lord PALMERSTON, adverting to some passages in Mr. Horsman's speech, denied that during his Administration he had neglected the advancement of Liberal measures, or courted support from the Opposition. The vote by which the late Ministers had been ejected was altogether at variance with that recorded only a few days previously on the first reading of the Conspiracy Bill. This sudden change justified the suspicion of manœuvring in the movement that had placed their successors in office. Briefly touching upon the chief events that had occurred during his three years' Administration, the noble Lord appealed for a decision on his conduct to the impartial judgment of history.

The motion was then agreed to, and the several votes of supply reported and confirmed by the House.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, General PEEL brought forward a vote for £500,000 on account of the embodied militia.

Sir G. C. LEWIS objected to the grant, which, he believed, unnecessary. The militia were embodied to replace regiments that had been sent to India, and the whole cost must have been saved out of the Army Estimates when a sufficient surplus should be found available.

Some explanations were given in the course of a brief discussion by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and other members of the Government, from which it appeared that the money was really required. The vote was ultimately agreed to.

Various votes of supply for the revenue departments and Post Office services were also proposed and agreed to.

PETITIONS.—Among the petitions presented was one from Bristol praying the House to abolish all toll-gates; and one from the inhabitants of the western and south-western districts of the metropolis praying that Chelsea new bridge may be free to foot-passengers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

"FREE" EMIGRATION.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the account that had been received respecting a frightful mortality among a number of negroes, while on board a French vessel, the *Stella*, on the voyage from Africa to Guadaloupe. He described the circumstances attending that voyage, and complained of the surreptitious revival of the slave trade under the disguise of free emigration.—After a few explanatory words from the Earl of MALMESBURY, the subject dropped.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that on Friday he should inquire what were the intentions of the present Government with respect to the system of national education in Ireland.

On the motion of Lord ST. LEONARDS, the Trustees' Relief Bill, and the Transfer of Real Estate Simplification Bill, were passed through Committee.

The East India Loan Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the name of Mr. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was included among those of the other officers to whom the thanks of the House were voted for distinguished services in India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—Mr. BRADY having inquired whether the present Government intended to proceed with the bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London, the HOME SECRETARY stated that he proposed to move for the reappointment of the Select Committee to whom that measure had been referred by the late Administration.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. HODGE.—Replying to Mr. Horsman, Mr. DISRAELI announced that her Majesty's Ministers had refused to sanction the surrender of Mr. Hodge, who had been arrested in Sardinia, to the French Government.

VOTE OF THANKS FOR OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, pursuant to notice, that the vote of thanks passed by the House on the 8th of February should be read, for the purpose of adding the name of the Hon. F. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Adverting to the notices that had been given for the addition of other names of officers, living and dead, who had distinguished themselves in India, the right hon. gentleman submitted that the rules which had been adopted in similar cases by Parliament when voting thanks for military services should in the present case be also maintained.—After a brief protest from Mr. Drummond, Mr. R. MANGLES bore testimony to the eminent merits of Mr. Halliday, the omission of whose name from the original vote of thanks was, he explained, entirely accidental.—A miscellaneous discussion ensued, in which the achievements of various officers in the military, naval, and civil services were mentioned and eulogised, and some difference of opinion expressed touching the limits that should expediently be observed in selecting the recipients of a Parliamentary vote of thanks. Ultimately the motion proposed by Mr. Disraeli was agreed to, and Mr. Halliday's name included in the vote *nemine contradicente*.

The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The House went into Committee of Ways and Means; and, after a brief conversation, passed the formal resolution necessary for the introduction of a Ways and Means Bill.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were respectively read a second time. The Militia Act Continuance Bill was also read a second time.

COLONISATION IN INDIA.

Mr. EWART moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the progress and prospects and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonisation in India, and the formation of military stations, especially in the hill districts and healthier climates of that country, as well as for the extension of our commerce with Central Asia. The hon. member enlarged upon the opportunities for agriculture and trade that were available in different parts of India, and which might be rapidly developed, if the emigration of free colonists from England were duly encouraged. The process would be fraught with advantages, some of which he described, alike to the European settlers, the India Government, and the native population of Hindostan. The subject, he contended, was justly entitled to investigation by a Select Committee of that House.

Mr. BAILLIE believed that colonists were not wanted in India, and that if English emigrants settled in that country they would find it impossible to obtain any considerable profit on their capital. The only districts where cultivation could be rendered remunerative lay in the plains, where the climate was so destructive to Europeans. He denied that any obstacles were placed in the way of free colonisation, or the occupation of land in Hindostan. If inquiry were, however, thought desirable, he would not oppose the appointment of the Select Committee.

Colonel SYKES and Sir J. Elphinstone having spoken, Mr. MANGLES entered into some explanations respecting the conditions of colonisation and the tenure of land in India. Adverting to the cotton cultivation, he confessed that much neglect had been exhibited in leaving that source of profit unimproved, but declared that an unlimited product of that important article could be grown in India by the proper application of skill and capital.

After some remarks from Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR was assured that vast opportunities existed for extensive colonisation in Hindostan, provided only a better system of land tenure was introduced in that country.

Mr. TURNER supported the motion for a Select Committee.

Mr. CHEETHAM believed that no country was fitter for the production

of cotton than India, and none had suffered more from neglect and misrule.

Mr. NISSET having said a few words, the motion was agreed to. MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL.—Lord ELCHO obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the medical profession.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.—Mr. COX gave notice that on the 30th inst. he should move a resolution limiting the duration of Parliaments to three years, instead of seven.

OATHS BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL referred to an intimation that much inconvenience would be occasioned by discussing the measure that day. As he wished, however, not to delay progress with the bill, he proposed to pass it through Committee *pro forma*, and postpone the discussion until the next stage, that of bringing up the report. This arrangement was acceded to by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who took occasion to intimate his determination to oppose the measure, in so far as it withdrew the barrier which at present prevented a Jew from sitting in the House of Commons; and after a brief conversation the bill went through Committee.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. FITZROY brought up the report from the Committee of Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE CASE OF THE "CAGLIARI."

Lord LYNCHURST, in calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to this case, stated that the law upon the subject had been very precisely laid down by the noble Viscount lately at the head of the Government. He stated that if the captain of the *Cagliari* had voluntarily conducted the vessel into the Neapolitan waters, in that case he (Lord Palmerston) would not be justified in interfering in favour of our unfortunate countrymen before their case was investigated by the Neapolitan Government; but if the vessel were taken by a superior force outside the Neapolitan waters, in that case they were entitled to demand the liberation of their fellow-countrymen. He (Lord Lynchurst) would not doubt that that was the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. But a document had been lately issued by the Neapolitan Government which stated that the vessel had been captured by two Neapolitan frigates on the high seas, and was then brought into Neapolitan waters. Upon that statement, therefore, we had a just right to demand the liberation of our countrymen. He did not now intend to ask what would be the policy of her Majesty's Government on this question, but was willing to leave it to their discretion, seeing the long period of acquiescence which had elapsed since the original capture. He merely threw out these remarks for the consideration both of the Government and of the House.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said, before he made any remark on the question raised by his noble and learned friend, he begged the House to understand that up to the 26th of last month her Majesty's Government were not responsible for any acts of her Majesty's Government or of the Sardinian Government. The noble Earl then entered into the circumstances of the capture of the *Cagliari*, and concluded by saying that the papers connected with the subject would be laid as soon as possible on the table, but they were so voluminous that some time must elapse before they could be arranged. They would also take the opinion of the present law officers of the Crown on the entire case, and in the meantime would do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their unfortunate countrymen.

Lord WENLEYDALE suggested the expediency of submitting the matter for the legal opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Earl GREY and Lord BROUGHTON supported the suggestion. The Earl of DERBY and Lord CRANWORTH did not think it advisable to adopt such a course.

Lord REDESDALE thought the conduct of the Neapolitan Government justifiable to a certain extent, but submitted that they might have carried the matter a little too far.

The subject then dropped. The East India Loan Bill passed through Committee.

MEDICAL REFORM AND SALE OF POISONS.—In reply to Earl Talbot, the Earl of DERBY said the Government would introduce no bill on the subject of medical reform this Session, as there were already three such bills before the other House; but the question of bringing in a bill to regulate the sale of poisons was under consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION ACT.—Mr. H. BERKELEY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether her Majesty's Ministers intended to act on the intention of their predecessors, and appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act; or what course they intended to pursue in relation to the Act, which would expire with the present Session of Parliament?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said her Majesty's Government considered the best course in reference to this subject was to introduce a new bill, founded on the experiences of the last general election, and when it was so introduced, to submit it to a Select Committee (Hear, hear).

THE ARMY BEFORE DELHI.—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Under Secretary of the Board of Control whether the report was true that six months' batta was all that the army before Delhi was to have in lieu of prize-money; or whether it was only the first instalment, and all that the Governor-General was able to grant for their patient endurance and heroic bravery?—Mr. H. BAILLIE said that six months' batta awarded by the Governor-General to the army before Delhi was the utmost sum which by law he was entitled to grant; but he (Mr. Baillie) was able to state that the claims of the army, both before Delhi and in the garrison of Lucknow, were under the consideration of Government.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the despatch of the 4th of March, addressed by the Earl of Malmesbury to Count Walewski, was submitted formally or in substance either to the French authorities in Paris or to their representatives in England, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the French Government thereon, before the official presentation of that document to the French Government on behalf of the British nation? The hon. and learned member proceeded to refer to dates in support of the assumption on which his question appeared to be founded, but he was called to order by the Speaker.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was hardly fair on the part of the hon. and learned member to address this question to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, because the hon. and learned gentleman must feel that, if there was the slightest foundation for his gratuitous assumption in the matter, it was not with the cognisance of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Hear). There was the utmost inclination on the part of her Majesty's Government to deal frankly with the House of Commons on foreign affairs, and he put it to the House whether questions of this kind ought to be sanctioned by the House; and he should not have said another word in answer to the inquiry of the hon. and learned gentleman, if he had not so irregularly entered into some comparison and calculation of dates, from which he seemed to infer that from the interval that had elapsed some unusual communication—he might say some surreptitious communication (Hear)—had taken place between the two Governments; but if the hon. and learned gentleman, before asking the question, had for a moment considered the importance of the subject, and other matters connected with the forwarding and receiving such a despatch, he must have found some reason for the apparent delay. It was, of course, necessary, before such a despatch of that importance was forwarded to a foreign Government, that it should receive the careful deliberation and consideration of the Cabinet, and then to submit it, when entirely completed, to her Majesty, who was then at Osborne; besides that, the weather at the time was such that for forty-eight hours it was impossible to cross the Channel. The right hon. gentleman again protested against the course pursued in this matter by the hon. and learned gentleman.

The subject then dropped.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—In answer to a question from Mr. V. Smith, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was his intention to introduce a bill for the better government of India before Easter. On Monday next he would probably be able to state the day.

DISTRESSES OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Mr. SLANEY moved, as a resolution, "That it is expedient to establish a standing commission, or unpaid board of commissioners, to consider and report from time to time practical suggestions likely to be beneficial to the working classes." For the last twenty-five years the distresses of the working classes had been considerable; and to such an extent did they exist at the present time that in Southwark the poor-rate had risen to nine shillings in the pound, while in some parts of Buckinghamshire the pressure of that rate upon the farmers was so great as to throw large quantities of land out of cultivation. If his motion were agreed to, he thought some practicable suggestions would be the result, the effect of which would be materially to ameliorate the condition of the working classes in future.—Mr. S. ESTCOURT said the success of a mere abstract motion, unaccompanied by any substantial recommendation, would only give rise to useless experiments, and encourage mischievous hopes. He believed all legislation on the subject to be useless, and that the motion, if agreed to, would end in smoke, and therefore he hoped the hon. member would withdraw it.—Mr. SLANEY expressed his regret that the Government declined to support his motion, and asked permission of the House to withdraw it, which was at once given.

SINGING BIRDS IN VICTORIA.—Mr. Neynaler (says the *Melbourne Argus*), who has already on two occasions brought out large numbers of singing birds to Victoria, has made his appearance for the third time, surrounded by nightingales, canaries, larks, blackbirds, thrushes, starlings, and gold and silver pheasants. The birds are in excellent health and in good song, and we hail their introduction among us as a genuine boon to the community at large.

F R O N T I E R L I F E I N A M E R I C A .



COMANCHEES CARRYING OFF A CAPTIVE GIRL.—FROM A PAINTING.

THE above Sketch is from a painting executed by an artist of St. Louis, named Wimas, and represents a war party of Comanche Indians crossing a river on a raft, with a captive girl. There is, probably, no tribe of savages upon earth who are more fond of running off into the wilderness with white women than the Comanches; and the journey, of which we have here an exciting incident, may have extended many hundred miles, even to the borders of civilisation. Their principal hunting-grounds lie within the territory of New Mexico and the State of Texas.

SPEARING FISH BY TORCHLIGHT.

The custom of spearing fish is almost universal throughout the frontiers of the United States and Canada; and, though one that might be excused in the savage, it is inexcusable in those who pretend to be civilised. In many rivers where the salmon once abounded they are now extinct; and the same remark applies to a game fish peculiar to America, called the black basse. And here—premissing that the Sketch before us represents a scene on the Restigouche, in

New Brunswick, the men being Acadians—we cannot refrain from quoting the subjoined incident, growing out of an adventure on Lake George, as published in the "Wilds of America":—

"The idea having occurred to us of spearing a few fish by torchlight, we secured the services of an experienced fisherman, and, with a boat well supplied with fat pine, we launched ourselves on the quiet waters of the lake about an hour after sundown. Basse were very abundant, and we succeeded in killing some half-dozen of a large size. We found them exceedingly tame, and noticed, when we approached, that they were invariably alone, occupying the centre of a circular and sandy place among the rocks and stones. We inquired the cause of this, and were told that the basse were casting their spawn, and that the circular places were the beds where the young were protected. On hearing this our conscience was somewhat troubled for what we had been doing, but we resolved to take one more fish and then go home. We now came to a large bed, around the edge of which we discovered a number of very small fish, and over the centre of the bed a

very large and handsome basse was hovering. We darted our spear, and only wounded the poor fish. Our companion told us that, if we would go away for fifteen minutes, and then return to the same spot, we should have another chance at the same fish. We did so, and the prediction was realised. We threw the spear again, and again missed our game, though we succeeded in nearly cutting the fish in two pieces. 'You will have the creature yet; let us go away again,' said my companion. We did so, and lo! to our utter astonishment, we again saw the fish, all mutilated and torn, still hovering over its tender offspring! To relieve it of its pain we darted the spear once more, and the basse lay in our boat quite dead; and we returned to our lodgings on that night a decidedly unhappy man. The basse that we took on the night in question, owing to their being out of season, were not fit to eat, and we had not even the plea of palatable food to offer. The maternal affection of that black basse for its helpless offspring, which it protected even unto death, has ever seemed to us in strict keeping with the loveliness and holiness of universal nature."



SPEARING FISH AT NIGHT.

T H E W A R I N C H I N A .



THE MILITARY TRAIN, CANTON.

THE Military Train are all Chinamen, and dressed in black, with a white diagonal band across, on which is their number, in English and Chinese. They wear conical bamboo hats, with "Military Train" written on them in English. "They behaved admirably (says our Correspondent), notwithstanding all that had been said against them at Hong-Kong. Everybody predicted that they would go over to their countrymen, that they would not go up to Canton, that they would be treacherous, and a thousand other insinuations; but they have quite astonished the world here by their docility, good-humour, obedience, and untiring industry. From early dawn till night these patient fellows are constantly carrying the provisions &c., up to the

front; and you never hear a murmur. I have sketched a few of them as they appear in the morning before going to the landing-place, and, if they see themselves in print, it will give them more pleasure than anything, for the Chinese are very fond of decorating their walls and junks with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Among the incidents of the capture of Canton we glean the following notes respecting Colonel Graham's head-quarters from the *Overland Friend of China*:—"The street which runs from David's column or arch to the East-gate is crowded all day with beggars, blind women, and children. Colonel Graham has his head-quarters at the first shop within the gate and as we passed was as dusty as a miller, aiding,

with his own hands, to clear the place of a lot of rice, a quantity of which he was humanely doling out to the starving crowd outside. An old man, calling himself, after his abode, Mew-fah, refuses to vacate the temple below the Samain-coong (head-quarters). He is seventy years of age, he says, and so long as he can obtain a little rice, tobacco, and tea, there he shall remain. He was told that, as the marines then there were going to leave, he might not find the incomers (the Royal Artillery) so accommodating as they were; to which he replied he did not care; three of his children—fellow-recluses he meant—had been killed during the bombardment, but he did not fear."

The accompanying Illustrations are from Sketches by our Special Artist and Correspondent at Canton.

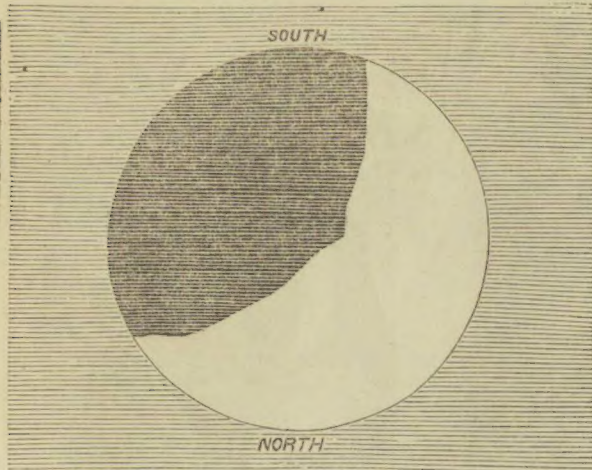


HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 2ND BRIGADE, CANTON.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF MARCH 15 AS SEEN AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

ALTHOUGH the state of the sky was generally unfavourable, and the eclipse only partial at Cambridge, yet the following observations of this remarkable event, concerning as it does the most interesting phenomena and phase of the eclipse, and viewed with the most powerful optical means, may not be deemed unworthy of a place in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 15th the sky became partially clear, and a few of the brighter stars made their appearance through the thin, misty, cirrus cloud covering the sky. Nothing could appear more promising than the state of the sky between seven and eleven o'clock; but at the latter time an ominous bank of cloud appeared in the north-west (in which direction the wind was blowing), and betokened a very unfavourable issue to the successful observations of the eclipse. Notwithstanding the dense masses of cumuli cloud continually passing, the first contact was detected almost instantly, and for the following twenty-five minutes the progress of the eclipse was favourably observed. During this interval the irregularities on the Moon's limb were very apparent, particularly one remarkable prominence, which at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock appeared nearly as follows:—



At eight minutes past noon the sky became densely cloudy, and remained so, with scarcely any exception, for the next three-quarters of an hour, and very little hope could possibly be entertained of any further observations. At about five minutes before the time of greatest obscuration (viz., at 0.56 p.m.), when the darkness was becoming more and more apparent, the Sun again suddenly made its appearance through rifts in the clouds. The northern cusp was then quite regular and sharp; but, on turning the telescope to the southern one, it was found to be broken up into four or five rounded fragments—evidently the so-called "Baily's Beads." The portion of the Moon near this was noticed to be frequently and deeply indented. The northern cusp was instantly brought into the field of view, but was found to retain its pointed form. But at 52 sec. past 1 the broken points of light on this cusp were clearly distinguished; twenty seconds later they were noted as "continually forming"; and they remained visible (subject to continual change) until 4 min. past 1 o'clock, when they ceased to appear. By this time the sky had again become cloudy, and it remained so for the next twenty minutes. No doubt could exist but that the "beads" were due to irregularities on the Moon's limb; and, from carefully noticing the indentations in the latter object previous to their contact with the margin of the Sun, their final transformation into isolated points and irregular ridges of light appeared quite natural, and what might be expected under the circumstances. They were continually changing in size and form, and their appearance and disappearance were equally rapid. But they generally took an irregularly-rounded form; but on one occasion they appeared as oblong, the extremity of the cusp being an excessively thin line of light, and having a much fainter illumination than the others. Those on the southern cusp appeared rounder and were placed at more regular distances than those at the northern.

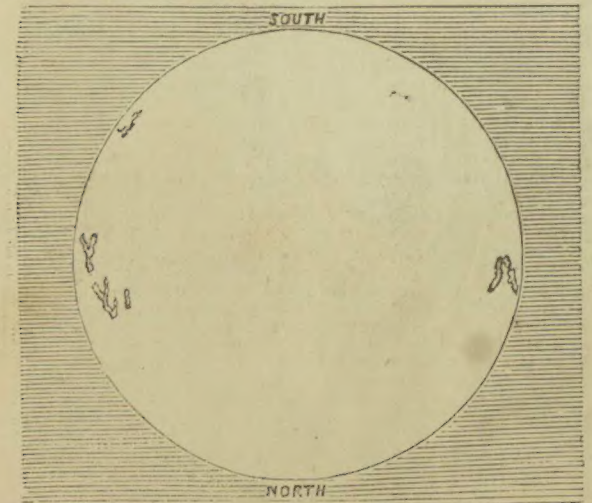
At one time (during a few seconds that the Sun broke through the clouds with considerable brightness), having removed the northern cusp entirely out of the field of view, I looked for a prolongation of the Moon's limb beyond that of the Sun, and plainly saw it for a few seconds projected on a faint and white line of light, about 20 sec. in breadth, which stretched almost across the field of view. This, I imagine, to be a portion of the corona which is sometimes visible. I immediately looked in the "finder" of the telescope in order to see whether the same phenomenon could be perceived round the whole disc of the Moon, but nothing was visible, the field of view being much too bright for the eye. With this exception, when the clouds over the Sun were very thin, no coloured glasses could be made use of, the eye being sufficiently protected by the misty cirrus passing over the sky. The faint prolongation of light beyond the northern cusp, and Baily's beads, were consequently seen without the use of any coloured glasses.

No more than from four to six "beads" could be seen on the cusps at the same time. Sometimes only one point of light (at the extremity of the cusp) was isolated from the portion of the Sun remaining visible. The beads were continually appearing and disappearing, and changes in their size and lustre constantly going on, but not more than might be expected, from the roughness of the margin of the Moon, as it passed over and came in contact with that of the Sun. No change in the colour of the beads was perceptible; they appeared of a uniform tint with the surface of the Sun. None of the dark strings joining the margins of the Sun and Moon were once visible. The Moon appeared of a very dark tint (as seen without coloured glasses) when projected on the Sun, but was not extremely black. Not the slightest trace was visible of the red-coloured prominences.

From five minutes past one till nearly half-past one the sky was quite overcast; at the latter time it became partly clear for a few minutes. From about five minutes past two until the end of the eclipse the sky was pretty clear, and the final contact was observed with great accuracy.

The observations of Baily's beads, &c., at the time of greatest obscuration were made with a power of 250. The Northumberland 20-feet equatorial was the instrument I made use of during the whole time of the eclipse.

As the period of greatest obscuration approached, the sky became gradually darker; but at this moment it was not nearly so gloomy as might be expected, and scarcely more so than it generally is previous to a heavy fall of rain. When the beautiful Sun crescent was looked at, struggling through masses of cloud, it appeared scarcely possible that the considerable amount of light which prevailed could proceed from this slender thread of light. The effect of the darkness on animal life was, however, very striking. A flock of crows which were on the ground shortly before one o'clock rose up suddenly, and appeared to be making their way home as quickly as possible: the birds suddenly ceased to sing, and, to add to the stillness, the wind (which had previously been blowing freshly) suddenly lulled, and an universal silence prevailed. When the light became a little stronger the crows at the adjacent farmyards kept up an incessant crowing for some time, the larks rose singing in the air, and the crows again made their appearance.



Facule Visible on the Sun, March 15, 11 a.m.

The reading of the barometer thirty-eight minutes before the commencement of the eclipse was 29.877 inches (corrected for index error,

capillary action, and reduced to 32 deg. Fahr.); the dry and wet bulb thermometers at the same time were respectively 49° and 45° deg. At the time of first contact the readings of the latter were respectively 51° and 46° deg. At the middle of the eclipse they stood respectively at 47° and 43° deg. At the end of the eclipse the dry bulb was 50° and the wet bulb 45° deg. At 0h. 30m. the barometer stood at 29.894 inches, and at the end of the eclipse at 29.903 inches.

A very fine group of spots (visible to the naked eye on the day of the 17th) was situated towards the centre of the Sun; and, in addition to this, a number of *facule* near the margins, whose positions and approximate forms on the morning of the 15th (seen in an inverting telescope) are shown in the accompanying Diagram. JAMES BREEN.

Mr. Lowe, of the Beeston Observatory, has forwarded us the following account:—

The unfavourable state of the weather precluded the possibility of witnessing those remarkable phenomena which have made an annular eclipse so imposing a spectacle. Nevertheless, the phenomena herewith mentioned are worthy of being recorded.

The locality selected for my observatory was situated on the central line, in latitude 52 deg. 21 min. 8 sec. N., longitude 0 deg. 40 min. 58 sec. W., and at an elevation of 185 feet above the sea. This spot was in Northamptonshire, about half a mile from the Isham station (on the Leicester and Hitchin branch of the Midland Railway). The magnitude of the eclipse being 9987 (the Sun's diameter=10000).

As telescopes were of no use, I shall confine myself to the meteorological observations.

The temperature continued to decrease for some minutes after the time of greatest obscuration, the decrease being gradual from 12.10. Rain fell gently, but incessantly, with a brisk N.N.W. wind. The sky overcast, with the exception of one or two openings of short duration, through some of which the eclipse was visible, but, unfortunately, not till three minutes after the time of the formation of the annulus.

The darkness came on gradually (although increasing more rapidly from 12.40 up to the period of greatest obscuration); yet no sooner was this point attained than it suddenly came light, and so rapidly was this change effected that persons exclaimed "Daylight had come back again!" The darkness was peculiar, different from that of night. The dew on Daniel's hygrometer, and the indices of some of the thermometers could not be seen; the railway-posts a quarter of a mile off were scarcely visible, and it was impossible to distinguish men from women 200 yards off, whilst a deathlike stillness prevailed. At this time the clouds looked much lower, but a small portion of blue sky on the S.E. horizon did not change colour. A large mill with whitewashed walls turned of a decided warm yellow colour, apparent to every one, and the change in the landscape was peculiar.

The crocus, which had expanded blooms before the eclipse commenced, began to close at 12h. 30m., and was fully closed at 12h. 59m. Rooks returned to their rookery at Burton Latimer at 12h. 53m., and were seen tracing their flight at 1h. 34m. At one o'clock exactly crows began to crow, and thrushes and blackbirds to sing, as they do at daybreak. Fowls went to roost.

Additional particulars of the eclipse are given on pages 306 and 308 of the accompanying Supplement.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

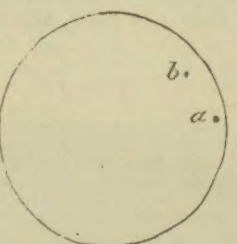
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ALTHOUGH the following diagrams and remarks have lost much of their value on account of the eclipse (for which they were specially intended) having taken place, yet it may interest many of your readers if you insert in your valuable Paper some observations that I made at the time of the solar eclipse on the 28th July, 1851, and particularly as it has been recommended by M. Faye (in the *Times* and *Morning Herald* of the 25th of December last, copied from *Galvani*) to observe the spots on the Sun on the day preceding and after the eclipse, in order that they (astronomers) might ascertain if the spots have any connection with the rose-coloured protuberances seen and described by Mr. Hind. The following diagrams would have been a guide, and proved, in some measure, at the time of the eclipse, that such was the case.

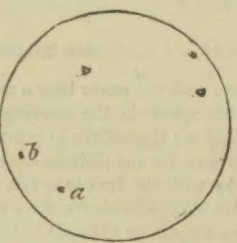
July 15th, 1851, at 8 a.m.



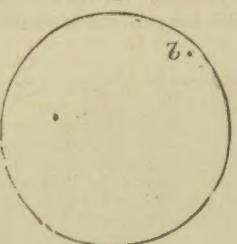
July 25th, 1851, at 9 a.m.



July 16th, 1851, at 9 a.m.



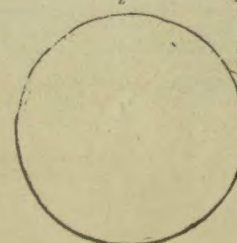
26th, 1851, at 8 a.m.



These four were seen by Captain Shea.

My opinion is, that the spots that appear to be on the Sun's disc are not on the Sun, but are bodies passing. As to there being openings in the Sun's atmosphere to make these supposed projections or indentations visible, that cannot be, for each spot preserves its relative appearance one with the other during the thirteen days that they take to pass round the visible half of the Sun (which makes the atmosphere, if there is any, continuous); and Mr. Hind's letter in the *Times* of August 7, 1851, convinces me further that I am right; for when he says "he saw, at the time of the total eclipse in 1851, a remarkable rose-coloured prominence situated about six degrees north of the parallel of declination on the western limb of the Moon, and that at about ten degrees south of this principal prominence, and at a distance of one minute of arc, from the Moon's dark limb, he saw a luminous triangular spot, of the same colour;" and if, as he likewise says, "it must have existed in the region of the solar hemisphere," it again confirms my opinion that, instead of the spots that I have daily observed for the last eleven years being on the Sun, they are bodies passing between the Sun and our Earth; and that the rose-coloured principal prominences are the spots *a* and *b* that I saw as if coming in contact with the eastern edge of the Sun on the 15th and 16th of July, 1851, and disappearing from the western edge of the Sun on the 25th and 26th July, 1851; for they place these my spots in a corresponding position with the principal luminous and triangular spots described by Mr. Hind.

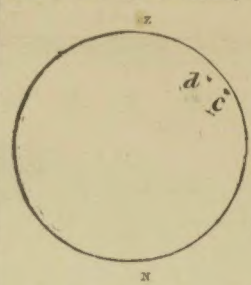
July 28th, 1851, at about 3 p.m.



This only seen by Mr. Hind.

And, as an additional proof, I proved that the spot seen on the centre of the Sun in England on the 24th of November, 1835, and communicated by Admiral Smyth as observed on the 30th of Nov., 1835, at Ocucaje, in Peru, in the solar hemisphere, occupied the same position as the rose-coloured protuberance seen there (at Ocucaje). The spots seen on the 8th of March, 1853, would have occupied the same posi-

tion on the 15th if visible, thus—which would have given an opportunity of seeing whether they agree with or occupy the position of any protuberance that might have appeared at the time of the eclipse, 15th of March, 1853.



31, Connaught-square, London, March 16, 1858.

The large cluster of spots seen on the Sun for the two days previous to the day of the eclipse were very visible until noon, when it became cloudy, up to which time only a small portion of the eclipse was seen; and consequently no rose-coloured protuberance or luminous triangular spot either.

CHAS. SHEA,
late Commander H.C.S.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN DUBLIN.—AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND TRINITY COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Lord Eglinton made a public entry, or rather re-entry, into Dublin on Friday last. A large number of spectators lined the streets, and the new Viceroy was received with fervour. The guard of honour at the landing was composed of a detachment of the Shropshire Militia. His Excellency arrived sooner than he was expected, and had to wait for the Corporation with their address of welcome—a circumstance which, singularly enough, occurred also on the occasion of his first entry, in 1852. By aid of the civic authorities, a military staff, and a troop of dragoons, an imposing procession was formed, and received cordial plaudits along the whole line of route to the Castle.

An unfortunate collision between the police and the students of Trinity College, however, marred the agreeableness of the proceedings. For some time there has been some ill-feeling of a "town and gown" character between the two bodies. Shortly after the procession had passed, the College youths commenced throwing spoiled oranges and crackers at the mounted police, alarming the horses and seriously annoying their riders. According to most of the accounts, this was borne for some time with good humour; but presently Colonel Browne, the chief of the police, received a blow on the side of the head from an orange—when the whole character of the play was changed. He recited the general heads of the Riot Act, and called upon the students to retire. They replied by a loud laugh and more squibs. Turning to the officer in command of a troop of Scots Greys, Colonel Browne called upon him to "charge the rioters." "What," replied the gallant soldier, "what shall I charge? Surely not that group of lads? Oh!" The officer evaded compliance, whereupon an order to charge was then given to Colonel Browne's own corps. The horsemen rode down, and, not content with beating the lads with the flat of their cutlasses, it seems they actually inflicted cuts, while the foot police struck away right and left with their batons. "The area (says *Saunders's News Letter*), filled but a moment before with the eager and excited faces of the youths, many of them but fifteen years of age, was in an instant transformed into a place of blood and wounds; several of the students were carried in a state of unconsciousness, bleeding from the ears and nose from the effects of blows upon the head, and three or four of them were dangerously wounded." One of these was Mr. Leeson, nephew of Lord Milltown. All, however, are progressing favourably towards recovery.

There is a general feeling of indignation at the violence used against a party of wanton schoolboys; but there is also a conviction that the practical joking was carried too far, and ought to have been stopped, though not at the fable's point or with the baton.

The Lord Lieutenant has directed the law officers of the Crown to conduct an investigation into the unfortunate transaction.

INTENDED MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT LEEDS.—The Leeds new Townhall, which is one of the most splendid buildings of the kind in the country, will be completed and ready for opening about the 1st of August next. At a numerous and influential meeting, convened by the Mayor (Peter Fairbairn, Esq.), held at the Courthouse on Thursday week, it was determined to celebrate the opening of the new hall by a musical festival, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was stated that there are hopes that her Majesty will patronise the festival, and honour the town of Leeds by a visit on that occasion.

AN INTERESTING MILITARY CEREMONY was exhibited on Southsea Parade-ground, Portsmouth, on Friday week, on the occasion of presenting the Order for Valour and good-conduct and long-service medals to good soldiers. Corporal M'Dermott, of the 47th Regiment, received a Victoria Cross from the General, the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B. Sergeant Purcell, Privates Upham, Connors, Culling, Wright, Browne, and Hill then received from the hands of the General the medal, which he appended severally to their breasts. The ceremony was witnessed by many hundreds of the residents of all ranks—naval, civil, and military.

MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF THE FALLEN OF THE 30TH REGIMENT.—A very handsome monument in honour of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 30th Regiment who were killed or who died from disease in the Crimea is about to be erected in Ely Cathedral. The monument, which is of the best white Carrara marble, is surmounted with elaborately-carved military trophies, consisting of flags, cross-swords, wreaths of laurel, &c., and on the flags are the names of the different engagements, as follows:—"Peninsula, Waterloo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Egypt, Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol." At the base of the monument is the badge of the regiment, a well-executed sphynx, and the motto of the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment. The monument was designed by Mr. Gaffin, of the Quadrant, Regent-street.

IN YORK MINSTER a monument has been erected to the memory of Colonel Willoughby Moore, who remained on board the burning transport *Europa* when she was conveying his regiment, the Inniskilling Dragoons, to the Crimea, on the 1st of June, 1854, replying to the entreaties of the Captain to leave the vessel that "he would not move so long as a soldier remained on board," and ultimately perishing in the flames.

A MURDER has been committed at Portsmouth. About midnight on Saturday last a man went to the lodgings of Mr. Howard, a draper, carrying on business in St. Mary's-street: Mr. Howard opened the door, and the man immediately placed some weapon to his breast (apparently an air-gun), and discharged its contents. There was no report, but the shot passed through Howard's body, and he died in ten minutes. The assassin decamped, and the police are now scouring the town and adjacent country in search of him.

THE BURGLARY AT GILDERSOME PARSONAGE.—John Hainsworth and Josiah Williamson, two of the burglars concerned in the outrage and robbery at Gildersome Parsonage, were tried at York on Saturday last, and found "Guilty." Mr. Justice Byles, observing that it was one of the most frightful burglaries he had ever heard of, ordered sentence of death to be recorded against the prisoners. Their real punishment will be penal servitude for life.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.—Justice has at length overtaken the assassins of the ill-fated Mr. John Ellis, who was murdered near Templemore, on his return from Dublin, in the month of October last. On Monday morning two prisoners, William Cormack and Daniel Cormack, his brother, were, after a lengthened trial, found guilty. Mr. Justice Keogh sentenced the prisoners to be executed on the 11th of May.

LOSS OF THE CALCUTTA STEAMER AND MAILS.—News was received on Wednesday morning explaining that the missing Calcutta mail has been lost by the wreck of the *Ara*, near Trincomalee, on the 16th of February. The cargo and mails were totally lost, but the crew and passengers all saved. Two hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds treasure for the Bombay Government were on board the *Ara*. Twenty-eight thousand five hundred pounds have been recovered. The passengers included several of the Lucknow refugees.

A PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENT for the settlement of the differences between the North-Western, the Manchester and Sheffield, and the Great Northern Railway Companies has been made. The rival lines have, for the last few weeks, been carrying passengers to Manchester and back for five shillings.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.—According to a statement of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Attorney-General, is about to introduce a measure for the reform of the Bankruptcy-law of "a very comprehensive and extensive description." The existing law is to be entirely revised, so as to do away with the necessity of any piecemeal amendments. Should the contemplated bill carry out the promise thus given, it will be received with great favour; but all the proposals hitherto brought forward in this direction have been so deficient as regards economy, promptness, and simplicity, that the mercantile body are little disposed to be sanguine on the subject. The measure of the late Government in preparation at the Board of Trade would, it was understood, have given facilities for the winding up of the failed firms to be carried on in the modes hitherto voluntarily adopted, and which would always have been more efficient than any other, but from the want of legal authority.

MR. ADOLPHUS YOUNG, on Friday week, presented a petition to the House of Commons from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Great Yarmouth in favour of a harbour of refuge at that port, and praying to be heard before the Committee. The petition was ordered to be referred to the Committee.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE President of the Camden Society, and the editor of "Peppys' Diary," was removed from among us on Saturday last. Lord Braybrooke was not a scholar, nor did he pretend to be one; but he was well read in English history, and told what he had to tell diffidently and not in many words. As Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge, he had as unrestricted access to Peppys' papers as any person, by the conditions of Peppys' will, can have access. It has been said that his Lordship actually discovered "Peppys' Diary;" but this, we believe, is a mistake. The "Diary" is written in shorthand, was deciphered by a clergyman of the name of Smith, and in the year 1825 was first given to the world, in two volumes quarto, edited by Lord Braybrooke. No book dug from the dusty shelves of any collection, after more than a century of neglect, can be compared in importance with "Peppys' Diary." Lord Braybrooke, it is clear, was not at all aware of the treasure his position enabled him to give the public. He was afraid of what he had, and was a little afraid to the very last. In the first edition he cut Mr. Peppys to the quick; to the second edition he did little or nothing; to the third edition he did a great deal—he restored passages which he had cut from his author without any kind of judgment; and when a fourth edition was asked for he called in to his aid more than one person able and willing to assist him. This fourth edition is a well-edited work, and in its full-sized octavo shape a handsome-looking book. Still, we have not the *scholæ* of Peppys;—and why not? Lord Braybrooke was squeamish. There are suppressed passages current in learned societies that merit publication as Peppys had set them—not separately. The inner thoughts of man as they relate to himself were never so anatomically laid bare as they are by Peppys in that invaluable Diary which the late Lord Braybrooke was the first to give, though imperfectly, to the public.

On the day on which our Paper is published, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell by auction a small full-length portrait in oils of *Elia* Lamb. And a very interesting portrait it is. There sits *Elia* in his black smalls (black all over), with his fine large head and his fine large eyes. As a painting the picture is next to worthless; as a likeness (and we remember Lamb very well) it must always be esteemed. It was painted for the late Mr. Gutch by a son of *Dante* Cary. Gutch was the schoolfellow at Christ's of Charles Lamb, and *Dante* Cary and his son were the much-loved friends of Lamb. It will go, of course, for a fancy price. Will the National Portrait Gallery Commission look in and give a bid? The prophetic eye of taste buys always in advance.

There is good news in art. The Wynn Wilsons have not shared the fate of Wynnstay. After quitting Manchester they were sent to their Welsh destination by the way of London, and in London they remained, and happily escaped. The English school of art has suffered sufficiently by fire. Some of the very finest Hogarths perished at Font-hill; some of the finest Sir Joshuas perished at Belvoir; and Gainsborough's great picture was consumed at Exton. Wilson has been more fortunate.

There is good news, also, in the school of living English art. To a young sculptor—Mr. Joseph Durham—has been intrusted, after a "competitive examination," the design and execution of the monument to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Durham will now have an ample opportunity of displaying those powers which the public, in common with his many friends, justly believe him to possess. The money, however, is somewhat insufficient. Cannot Messrs. Cole and Dilke be induced to recommend a little more?

Booksellers very often become authors, but authors very seldom become booksellers. And so with the stage. Authors seldom, nowadays, become actors, but actors very often become authors. An author, and a clever one, has just turned bookseller, not a dealer in green-covered novels for schoolgirls and nurserymaids, but a dealer in old books—books for University lads and educated men. Mr. F. G. Tomlins, dramatist and editor, has added to his other occupations the pleasing avocation of a dealer in old books. Tom Davies, when he quitted the stage, turned old bookseller and publisher, and made money, bought new caps and dresses for his "very pretty wife," and had Dr. Johnson for a daily lounge in his shop. Mr. Tomlins has brought about him as many curious books as Tom Davies brought about him, will add to the catalogue of his friends and books, and die, let us hope, very old and very rich. Mr. Tomlins' little Bodleian (our readers will thank us for the information) is at No. 93, Great Russell-street, over against the British Museum.

Carlyle's "Cromwell" is a very delightful work, and, we will add, a very accurate one. We have it in all shapes, and have recently re-read it in the last edition. There are some inaccuracies, however, that call for correction. Neither Dryasdust Noble or Lively Elucidatory Carlyle have looked into the Chiswick registers. They are both wrong about the two youngest children of the great Oliver. "Lady Fauconberg," says Carlyle, "died 14 March, 1712 (1712-3? is not decided in Noble). Richard died within a few months of her." Now we should read that Lady Fauconberg was buried at Chiswick—where she lived—24 March, 1713, and that Richard, her brother, died a few months before her—viz., 12 July, 1712. Then, with respect to Mrs. Rich, Carlyle informs us that she died 27 January, 1720-1, whereas the Chiswick register records her interment—near to her sister, Lady Fauconberg—on the 1st of February, 1719-20. The same page (vol. i., p. 55, last edition) assures us that Swift, who had seen Lady Fauconberg, describes her as "handsome, and like her father;" whereas Swift (see his "Journal to Stella") says nothing about her being handsome. These are small errors in a great and well executed work, and are pointed out for future correction in no kind of carping or complaining spirit.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES OF ENGLISH PRINCESSES.—A slight omission occurs in our notices of the marriages of the Princesses of England in our last Number which it may be as well to supply. We allude to the mention made of the marriage of the Princess Anna Maria (daughter of the Duke of Orleans by Henrietta of England, daughter of Charles I) with Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, which constituted the house of the latter first in descent from the Royal house of Stuart. It should have been added that this branch of the Savoy house failed in the male line in 1831 (the collateral Carignan branch succeeding to it), and that its Stuart blood survived in Beatrix, daughter of Victor Emmanuel IV., who married, in 1812, Francis IV., Duke of Modena, in whose house the succession to the main line of Savoy and of Stuart, properly speaking, rests.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY has been elected a governor of the Charterhouse, vacant by the death of the late Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield.

MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has written a letter denying that he ever countenanced assassination, and stigmatising it "as the basest of crimes." The venerable gentleman declares himself an ardent admirer of the Emperor Napoleon, and is solicitous that his Imperial Majesty should enjoy "a long life and a long succession."

THE TURKISH ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE now being issued to the Army and Navy is an octagonal star worn on the breast in the first and second classes, dependent from the neck in the third, and from the button-hole in the fourth class. In the centre of the star is a gold plate (except in the lowest class, and in that it is silver), with the Sultan's cipher. In red enamel round the cipher are mottoes from the Koran

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, after the trip of the company to Scotland, reopened on Tuesday evening, in order to complete the series of cheap winter performances which terminate with the present week. The theatre has been, if possible, more crowded than ever; and these performances, notwithstanding their comparatively low rates, must have been golden ones to Mr. Lumley. The regular Opera season, we understand, will commence immediately after Easter.

MR. HULLAH'S fifth ORCHESTRAL CONCERT took place on Tuesday evening at St. Martin's Hall. It presented several novel and interesting features. A young English pianist—Miss Freeth, a pupil of M. Alexandre Billel—made a highly successful debut. She played Mendelssohn's rondo in E flat (accompanied by the orchestra) in a manner which justified the highest hopes of her *avenir*. A very charming concerto for the bassoon by Mozart (hitherto unknown in this country) was admirably performed by Herr Hausser, whose execution is brilliant, with a delicious tone. The orchestral pieces were Sterndale Bennett's fine overture, "The Naiades;" Mendelssohn's symphony in A (called "The Italian Symphony"); and Weber's overture to "The Freischütz." Madame Borchardt, who is rapidly rising in public favour, sang Mendelssohn's dramatic scena, "Infelice," magnificently. Miss Messent sang Mozart's aria, "Parto," from "La Clemenza di Tito," accompanied on the clarinet by Mr. Maycock: both air and accompaniment were highly effective. Curschmann's pretty trio, "L'Addio," was nicely sung by the above two ladies and Mr. Seymour, a young tenor of much promise. The concert was altogether an admirable and successful one.

"ISRAEL IN EGYPT" was performed at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday evening under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The principal singers were Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. Perren, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Thomas. The choruses were executed with a precision and power which did great honour to the singers as well as their able instructor; and the whole performance was warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

A GOOD and successful performance of Haydn's "Creation" was given on Monday evening in the new Vestry Room, St. Paul's, Islington, under the direction of Mr. I. T. Cooper, the organist of that church. The solos and concerted pieces were exceedingly well sung by Miss Banks, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Lawler. About forty ladies and gentlemen of the Sacred Harmonic Society gave the choruses with great effect. Between the parts Mr. Cooper performed a solo on the pianoforte, showing himself a worthy disciple of the classical school. The concert was for the benefit of the building fund for the room. The respected Incumbent of the district, the Rev. J. Sandys, M.A., took the chair on the occasion.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S dramatic and musical entertainment at the Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street never was more attractive than at present; the illustrations now given consisting of the most successful "hits" of previous productions. They keep crowded audiences in a state of mirth and excitement from beginning to end. They are now, however, about to be withdrawn, to make room for a series of new characteristic illustrations which Mr. and Mrs. Reed have in preparation. The gallery has recently been lighted in a new style, which has a brilliant and beautiful effect, and likewise renders the ventilation unexceptionable. It is due to Mr. Reed to add that since he has become the lessee of the gallery an additional staff of attendants, to whom no gratuity whatever is allowed, have been employed to add to the accommodation and comfort of the visitors. A boudoir is set apart for ladies, with a female attendant. Foot-warmers are provided for the occupants of the stalls, while every attention is bestowed on the visitors to the other parts of this elegant place of amusement.

THE performance, by the BACH SOCIETY, of the great master's "Grosse Passion-Musik" (the Oratorio of the Passion), which has been a considerable time in preparation, takes place at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday next, under the direction of Professor Sterndale Bennett. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has signified his intention to honour the performance with his presence.

A NEW PRIMA DONNA.—The arrival in London of Mdle. Wildauer—a lady distinguished in Vienna for the extraordinary power she possesses, both as a comic actress and a lyric artiste—is looked forward to with considerable interest in the musical world. Her voice is a soprano, of unusual compass and quality. She has been engaged during the present year at two theatres in Vienna—the Burg and the Kärntnerthor; the former being devoted to performances of a grotesque and farcical kind, and the latter being the great lyrical establishment of the city. The lady will arrive in this country in the month of May, and she will remain here for the limited period of six weeks.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—On Monday Miss Faucit appeared as *Beatrice* in Shakespeare's great comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing," and commanded great applause. The character, on the whole, was charmingly performed. Miss Faucit had studied every sentence of the dialogue, and every word in it; and perhaps in the earlier scenes was elaborately emphatic, but in the later, and particularly in the great scene in the fourth act, the actress displayed such spontaneous and impulsive energy that the audience were excited to an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm, and the admired performer was recalled to receive repeated and unanimous plaudits. The effect of the scene was, doubtless, heightened by the judicious play employed by Mr. Charles Dillon, who supported *Benedick* with infinite humour. The comedy was elegantly placed upon the stage, and all the parts were ably supported. Mr. Barrett in *Dogberry*, and Mr. Toole in *Ferris*, were about as good representatives of these two broad and eccentric characters as the theatrical world can now supply; and both entered fully into the sportive vein intended by the mighty author, who is never stronger than when adventuring into the diabolical and the quaint, and surrendering himself to the spirit of verbal conceit. The general effect of the performance was eminently pleasing, and the curtain fell to universal applause.

MAYMARKET.—We have to record the success of Mrs. Wilkins, the relict of the late Sergeant, as a debutante, in the part of *Widow Green*, in Mr. Knowles's most effective comedy of "The Love Chase." Mrs. Wilkins, in personal appearance and acquired manners, is well fitted for the buxom and verdant heroine; and by the admirable manner in which she reads the author's text gives evidence of education and intelligence sufficient to justify the position on the boards that it is her evident wish to occupy. The part falls in so naturally with the qualifications that belong to the lady herself, that no signs of the novice mar the effect of the portrait, but the widow moves on the stage with the ease she would show in her own drawing-room. This is the perfection of acting, which only high breeding can achieve. Miss Sedgwick was, of course, the *Constance* of the evening, and, but for the besetting sin of staginess, deserves credit for a very animated and distinctly expressed characterisation. Probably a more natural manner is an impossibility with this actress. She has formed her style, and is "fixed as a post" in the manner of the school in which she has been reared. If so, criticism must accept her as she is, expecting no improvement, and rest satisfied with the merit that it finds. The theatre continues to be well attended.

BEETHOVEN ROOMS.—An experiment was initiated on Saturday in relation to dramatic productions which, we hope, will lead to beneficial results. Mr. Westland Marston summoned a numerous assemblage of friends and admirers to attend a reading by himself of his fine play of "Ann Blake," and the latter had reason to congratulate themselves on a well-spent evening. Great benefit is received from a dramatic author's recital of his own work: the shades of meaning which vary the expression of all good dramatic dialogue need the author's suggestion in the first instance. All actors know this—hence the practice of calling on an author to read his own piece in the greenroom previously to its rehearsal on the stage, the utility of which custom must be obvious. Even if the author be a bad reader, he cannot fail on such an occasion to interpret by his own natural tones the passages of more doubtful significance, and put the performer on the right track, though he may not be able to support him there. Mr. Marston is, fortunately, a very good reader; and we may add that the public would probably understand his plays better from his reading than from their histrionic exponents. The last three acts of "Ann Blake" were powerfully enunciated; and the poetry, rhetoric, or passion in which each culminated found in the inspired gestures of the poet an illustrative utterance. Mr. Marston's delivery, on the whole, was quiet, calm, and dignified; the more vehement climaxes, however, were forcibly and skilfully distinguished. The difficulty of getting the poetic drama produced makes it desirable, as Mr. Marston stated,

by way of introduction, that the poet himself should be encouraged to come forward in this simple and original manner, and, thus commanding for himself his own audience, procure the enlightened opinion of a select and educated public. This Mr. Marston assured his audience was his especial purpose; and we trust that his example may conduct to beneficial issues. Mr. Charles Dickens and many other literateurs were present at this *séance*.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On Tuesday evening an entertainment dignified with the epithet of "Literary," and sub-entitled "Amateur Authors and Actors; or, an Evening at Home," was prepared for the public by Mr. D. Puseley, and attracted a numerous and fashionable audience. The ostensible purpose of the lecture was to demonstrate how an entertaining evening might be secured by the domestic hearth; and to illustrate the mode in which the result might be obtained. That mode was elocutionary recitation of original pieces, not chosen on account of their literary merit, but simply as vehicles of amusement. Mr. Puseley is not without considerable skill as an elocutionist and a lecturer, and his recitations were effectively sustained. The pieces recited were mostly his own, and were such as almost any gentleman of ordinary education could produce, and, therefore, such as might be readily extemporised at any respectable fireside: so far Mr. Puseley's example may easily enough prove fruitful. Innocent recreation for the family circle may be thus provided, as he states, "unaided either by stage dress or pictorial display." Mr. Puseley did, however, resort to some small changes of costume, and some small helps to action in the shape of a letter, a walking-stick, and a bâton; but these need not stand in the way of a private trial. The lecture was light, pleasing, and brief; and the audience retired, not wearied, but wishing there had been more.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Mar. 10	29.47	34.2	27.9	80	0-10	31.3	42.3	W. WNW.	Miles. 221	Inches .000
" 11	30.12	39.0	21.7	67	3	24.6	39.9	NNE. NW.	151	.000
" 12	30.15	34.6	26.8	76	4	24.8	40.6	W. SW.	237	.000
" 13	29.53	45.5	43.6	94	9	34.3	52.2	SW. WSW.	457	.187
" 14	29.61	44.4	37.3	78	6	38.3	49.3	WSW. WNW.	445	.100
" 15	29.58	46.9	41.7	81	8	40.9	50.9	WNW. WNW.	307	.080
" 16	30.16	51.1	42.2	74	7	45.9	59.3	WSW. WNW.	318	.036

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 85 feet above sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Am. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			
Mar. 11	29.963	38.5	19.4	30.8	30.6	29.1	39.1	33.7	N.	3	0.000
" 12	30.195	40.2	23.9	32.7	32.6	32.4	39.6	36.7	NW.	10	0.000
" 13	29.431	49.1	30.1	40.0	46.4	45.5	48.5	49.0	SW.	10	0.127
" 14	29.589	47.6	31.7	42.6	46.1	43.4	45.2	45.1	NW. SW	8	0.000
" 15	29.872	52.0	38.2	44.3	43.8	42.1	50.2	46.1	NW.	7	0.000
" 16	30.026	57.9	40.2	49.6	48.6	45.7	57.7	50.8	W.	7	0.089
" 17	30.262	57.0	39.7	48.8	48.2	43.8	56.2	48.8	NW.	6	0.000
Means	29.909	48.9	34.7	41.7	42.3	40.3	48.1	44.3			0.127

The range of temperature during the week was 38° deg. A sudden change took place in the weather on the morning of the 11th, when, after a very severe frost on the previous night, the temperature rose suddenly. Heavy rain was falling on the forenoon and afternoon of the 13th, but the sky cleared off at night. A strong auroral light was noticed in the N.W. shortly before midnight of the 13th, and larks were heard singing at that time. A few slight showers have since fallen, but nothing has been registered in the rain-gauge. The wind has been generally blowing freshly, but the temperature has been high during the last few days.

J. BREEN.

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE FLEET OF WINDBOUND SHIPS.—On Saturday last and the two previous days a large fleet of ships which had been detained in the chops of the Channel by the continuance of the adverse easterly winds came up the river and went into the several docks, to the relief of a large number of labourers, who, for the want of employment, have undergone much suffering during the late piercing weather. Some of the ships have been nearly a month beating about in bad weather, unable to make the Channel, and the crews have suffered considerably. There are many arrivals from China, Calcutta, South America, the West Indies, and the United States.

LITERARY CELEBRITIES OF BOSTON, U.S.

AS an accompaniment to the group of Literary Celebrities of New York, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 6, we this week portray the accompanying eight Literati of Boston, in whom history, science, and the belles-lettres are ably represented.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, the most popular American poet, is the son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, and was born in that city in 1807. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, where he took his degree with high honours. In 1826 he began the study of the law in the office of his father; but, having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, he gave up all idea of the law as a profession, and visited Europe, to prepare himself for the proffered office: with this object he passed three years and a half in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and, returning to America in 1829, he entered upon his new duties. Mr. Longfellow remained at Bowdoin until 1835, when, being elected to succeed Mr. George Ticknor in the professorship of modern languages and the belles-lettres in Harvard College, Cambridge, he first visited Europe, to become more thoroughly acquainted with the northern languages and literature, in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland; and, returning to America in 1836, he entered upon his new duties at Cambridge, where he has since resided. Longfellow commenced his poetical career at an early age. While yet an undergraduate, he wrote some carefully-finished poems in the *United States Literary Gazette*; and, while professor at Bowdoin, he contributed some valuable critiques to the *North American Review*. In 1823 he translated from the Spanish the celebrated poem of Don Jorge Manrique on the death of his father, together with a learned essay on the poetry of Spain. In 1829 appeared his romance of "Hyperion," and his first collection of poems, "Voices of the Night;" in 1841, "Ballads and other Poems;" in 1842, "Poems on Slavery;" in 1843, "The Spanish Student;" a play; in 1845, "The Poets and Poetry of Europe;" and "The Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847, "Evangeline;" in 1848, "Kavanagh, a Tale;" in 1849, "The Seaside and the Fireside;" "The Golden Legend," 1851; and "Hiawatha," 1855. Although produced with such rapidity, these poems do not bear the marks of haste or crude thought, but are characterised by choice epithet, melodious versification, scholarly finish, and picturesqueness and dramatic force, combined with simplicity and fidelity to nature, so as to commend them to a very large class of readers. Yet they occasionally present touches of tenderness and shades of melancholy in their associations and historical incidents, which somewhat dimmed the poet's popularity in America; but his "Song of Hiawatha," the most original and truly national of all his writings, has gone far to remove this impression, by nobly asserting the author's progressive views; or, as observed by an able critic, in this poem, "adopting a tradition intrinsically charged with the elements of social progress, his genius, bearing its broad pinions to the sky, shows us only the more unmistakably how yearningly it leans to man and man's happiness." The works of no American poet have been so frequently reprinted in England as those of Longfellow; and they are entitled to this distinction by their healthy and hearty tone as well as their harmonious beauty.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the second poet on our roll, was born in 1809 at Cambridge, U.S., where he was principally educated. Having completed his medical studies, he visited Europe, and in 1836, on his return to America, commenced practice as a physician at Boston. He is now Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Harvard University. Dr. Holmes has published several professional works; but his is more popularly known by his poems, his social position, and amiable

LITERARY CELEBRITIES OF BOSTON, U.S.



DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

character; or, as remarked by a critic in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, Dr. Holmes "portrays himself to us, as a boon companion, a physician by profession, and one to whom poetry has been only an occasional amusement, one of those choice spirits who can set the table in a roar, and who can sing himself the good song that he indites."

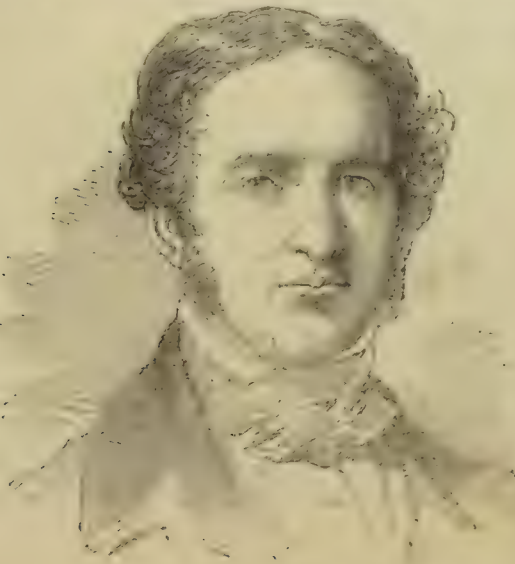
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, the distinguished prose-writer, was born, we believe, in 1803, the son of an Unitarian Minister in Boston. He graduated in Harvard College in 1821, and, having studied theology, he was ordained minister of a congregation in Boston, but, owing to his peculiar views in regard to forms of worship, he seceded from his office, and, retiring to the village of Concord, devoted himself to "the study of man, and his relation to the universe." In 1837 he delivered, before the Phi-Betakappa Society, an oration on "Man-Thinking;" and in the next year he published "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" followed by "Nature, an Essay." His magazine of literature, philosophy, and history, entitled "The Dial," commenced in 1840, was continued four years. In 1849 he visited England, and delivered the lectures which now form the volume called "Representative Men." In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published "The Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli." In 1856 appeared Mr. Emerson's volume of "English Traits," which attracted considerable attention by its breadth and boldness, and novel views of our national character. Mr. Emerson's more finished work is his "Essays," which displays an earnest eloquence and depth of thought



LOUIS AGASSIZ.

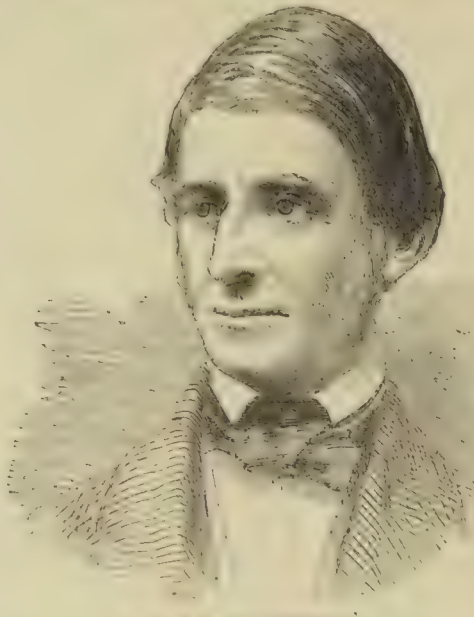
ar beyond the mere sketch of the day. As a metaphysical writer he enjoys great popularity.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, the most distinguished naturalist of America, and highly appreciated in the scientific circles of Great Britain, is in his fiftieth year, and was born at Orbe, in Waadtlande, where his father was a pastor. He studied in the gymnasium at Biel, whence he was removed, in 1822, to the Academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his high scientific promise. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich; and at the University of the latter city he took the degree of M.D. He had hitherto devoted himself specially to Comparative Anatomy, which led to his being intrusted, in 1826, by Martius, to describe the 116 species of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil; and the learned new classification by Agassiz forms the broadstone of his reputation as a scientific naturalist, which was materially advanced by the monographic completeness of his "Natural History of the Freshwater Fishes of Europe," published in 1839, and almost contemporaneously with his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions of Echinodermes." Agassiz has for some years filled a chair in the scientific department of Harvard College; and he is Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Charleston. His "Tour on Lake Superior" develops with great skill and powerful picturesque-



WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT.

ness the physical character, vegetation, and animals of that region; and his "Principles of Zoology" is a text-book of a high order. His contributions to the American Association for the Advancement of Science are numerous and valuable; and to the kindred British Association Agassiz has communicated many papers of first-rate character; indeed, there are few contributions to the meetings of this association which are more attractive than those of Professor Agassiz. The work, however, by which he has chiefly raised his reputation in Europe is his "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advances a theory tending to remodel the views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been effected; and although his views upon the changes on the surface, ascribable to the agency of these glaciers, have not been universally admitted, the theory of Agassiz has been treated with marked respect. His devotion to science is intense: he is known, for her sake, to have relinquished pursuits from which he might have been in the receipt of a considerable income. Dr. Buckland used to relate that he knew Agassiz when engaged in this arduous career with an income of only £100, and of this he paid £50 to artists for drawings, and £30 for books, living himself on the remaining twenty pounds a year! Thus he raised himself to an elevated European rank; "and in his abode, au troisième,



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

became the companion and friend of princes, ambassadors, and men of the highest rank and talent of every country." Agassiz is now engaged on a great work, "The Natural History of the United States," the publication of which will extend over many years. The subscription-list comprises the names of the leading men of science in Europe, as well as in the United States, where his support has been most enthusiastic: in New Bedford alone, at the outset, as many as sixty copies were subscribed for; and the Smithsonian Institute subscribed for fifteen copies, though the price of the work will be necessarily high.

Next on our list is the popular poet and prose-writer, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, in his thirty-ninth year. He is the son of an eminent Congregational minister, and was born in Boston, where he now resides. He graduated at Harvard, and studied for the law, but did not follow that profession: Before he left college he published a class poem; in 1851, a volume of poems, entitled "A Year's Life;" and, in 1844, a collection of much higher merit, containing "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," &c. In the following year he showed his critical acumen and careful study in his "Conversations with the Old Poets." In 1848 appeared his third collection of poems, chiefly on political and philanthropic questions of the day; and in the same year, in his "Fable for Critics," he ridiculed the American reviewers, who "treat a dissenting author very martyrly." His humorous poems, "The Biglow Papers," in the Yankee dialect, appeared in 1848. Mr. Lowell is now, or was very lately, connected with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and he is to the *North American Review* a contributor of mark.

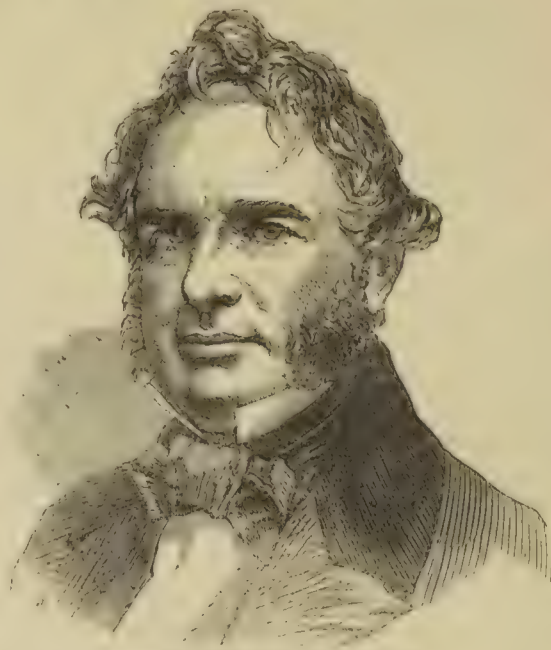
We pass next to the veteran poet and novelist, RICHARD HENRY DANA, now in his seventy-first year. He is the son of Francis Dana,



RICHARD HENRY DANA.

formerly American Minister to Russia, member of Congress, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. His boyhood was passed in Rhode Island, whence he entered at Harvard for three years, and became a member of the Bar. His first literary essay was "a Fourth of July" oration, delivered in 1814. He next became a distinguished contributor to the *North American Review*, from which his papers have been reprinted. In 1821 he began "The Idle Man," a miscellany of clever tales, to which Bryant contributed some poems. In 1825 Dana wrote his first poem, "The Dying Raven;" and, in 1827, "The Buccaneer, and other Poems," on which his reputation mainly rests. He has been a successful lecturer on Shakspeare and English poetry. His eldest son, an able member of the Boston Bar, is the author of the popular "Two Years before the Mast."

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the celebrated historian, is in his sixty-second year, having been born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1796, where his father practised as a solicitor. When he was twelve years old his family removed to Boston, where he has since resided. One of his classical tutors was Dr. Gardiner, a pupil of Dr. Parr. He graduated at Harvard in 1814, and intended to devote himself to the legal profession, but he was compelled to relinquish this intention by the almost entire loss of his sight. He then travelled for his health in England, France, and Italy, and sought the aid of the most skillful oculists in London and Paris. He returned to America with his general health renovated; but for his greatest privation he found no relief. Still, not disheartened, he resolved to devote ten years to prepare himself for historical study, and aimed at becoming in the highest



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

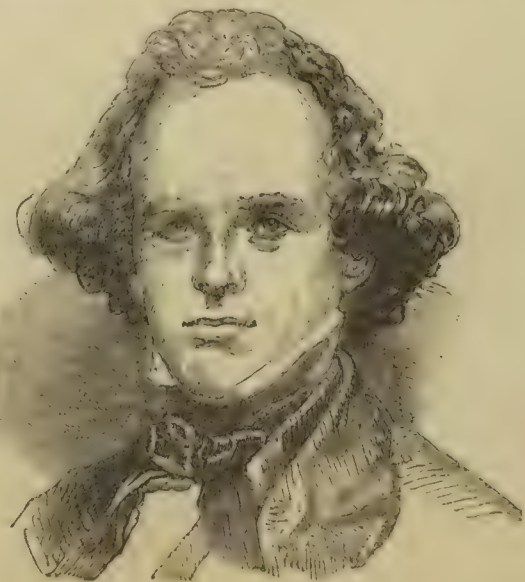
sense an historian. He next gave ten years to writing the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella;" and in 1838, at the age of forty-two, he published simultaneously in Boston and London this, one of the greatest historic works of the present century. It has passed through several editions, and has earned for its gifted author a high European reputation, by being translated into German, Italian, French, and Spanish. Yet, what a work of patient labour must this have been to the author! for, in its early stage, the extreme sensibility of his sight compelled him to live in a darkened apartment, and he had to rely on a reader when collecting his materials! In 1843 appeared Mr. Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico," a somewhat less laborious work than its predecessor, being prepared largely from manuscript documents. For this history the author was admitted to several of the academies of Europe, and elected into the French Institute. In 1847 appeared his "Conquest of Peru;" and in 1855 two volumes of his "History of Philip II." He has likewise published a volume of Reviews, Essays, &c. We deeply regret to add that there has recently been received the afflicting intelligence of this accomplished historian having been visited by an attack of paralysis.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the most popular novelist in America, is in his forty-ninth year, and is a native of Salem, Massachusetts. He



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

was educated at Bowdoin, where, in 1825, he had Longfellow for a class-mate. In 1837 and 1842 appeared his "Twicetold Tales"—a very honest title, the stories having already appeared in periodicals. This was followed by another collection, "Mosses from an Old Manse," prefaced by a very interesting autobiography. He was several years in the Custom House at Boston; and afterwards joined the Brook Farm Community at West Roxbury: this Utopian enterprise he has pleasantly related in his "Blithedale Romance," with admirable sketches of the chief agents. In 1843 he went to reside in the village of Concord, and here, in the room previously occupied by Emerson, Hawthorne wrote a delightful series of sketches. But the old manse was now stripped of its picturesqueness by its landlord; and Hawthorne, gathering up his goods, drank a farewell cup of tea in the breakfast-room, and went forth, uncertain as a wandering Arab where next to pitch his tent. He subsequently became located in the matter-of-fact Custom House; and, under the presidency of General Pierce, he has been appointed to the lucrative office of Consul at Liverpool. Mr. Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," and his "Scarlet Letter," are among the most successful works of fiction of the day, and have been extensively popular in England.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

"THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1858.

CINCINNATI is as yet the greatest city of the "Great West." How long it will remain so depends on the progress of population in Missouri, and the city of St. Louis on the Mississippi. But a few years ago it was the Ultima-Thule of civilisation, and all beyond it was the wilderness and the prairie; behind it stretched the unbroken forest, where the red man prowled, tomahawk in hand, or the illimitable plains, where roared and fed countless herds of scarcely more savage buffaloes. The man is yet living, in respected and hale old age, who felled the first tree in Ohio and helped to clear the ground on which now stands what its inhabitants call the "Queen City of the West." Cincinnati is estimated to have a population of nearly 250,000 souls; contains miles of well-built and handsome streets, many stores, banks, warehouses, and public institutions, worthy by their architectural beauty to adorn any metropolis in the world, and about one hundred churches, chapels, and synagogues. Of the churches but two have any pretensions to elegance or splendour. One is the Episcopal church, as yet unfinished; and the other the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter's, built of pure white freestone, and deserving to rank amongst the first ecclesiastical edifices in America.

The original name of Cincinnati was Losantiville. It was the intention of the first settlers to build a city at North Bend, eighteen miles higher up the river. But Fate and Love (for there is a love story in the history) willed it otherwise. The United States' officer in command at North Bend having fallen in love with the young wife of an old settler and pioneer, the lady was removed by her husband to Fort Washington, where Cincinnati now stands. The gallant officer followed shortly afterwards, and reported officially that Fort Washington, and not North Bend, was the proper site for a military station and for a city. His influence or his reasons prevailed: North Bend was abandoned, and Fort Washington became the site of the future city of Cincinnati, or, as the Americans generally pronounce it, *Sinsnatta*. The name was changed a short time after its foundation to that which it now bears, in honour of the society of "the Cincinnati." It is the fifth city of the Union for population, wealth, and commerce—ranking immediately after New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and having a population greater, by sixty or seventy thousand, than Boston proper. It is crowned with a coronal of perpetual and very dense, black smoke, so black and dense as almost to hide it from the view of the spectator passing over in the ferry-boat to the Kentucky shore of the Ohio, or looking down upon it from the adjacent height of Mount Adams and the hill of the Observatory. Next to Manchester and the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, it may be called the smokiest city in the world, and in this respect far murkier than London, and far murkier than any city ought to be allowed to remain in a civilised country, and in an age of scientific progress and sanitary improvement. But, disagreeable as the smoke of Cincinnati may be, it affords an unmistakable proof of its industrial and commercial activity. The city contains several large manufactories of railway cars and locomotives; a distillery, which produces whisky and alcohol at the rate of 2500 barrels per week, a large proportion of which finds its way to France, to aid in the manufacture of "native" cognac; two or three manufactories of household furniture for the supply of the "Far West"; and many minor establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements and tools.

But the chief wealth of Cincinnati is derived from the hogs raised in the rich agricultural districts of Ohio and Kentucky, and slaughtered here, to the number of about 600,000 annually. The slaughter-houses are the great curiosities of the place; but, having a respect for hog as an article of diet, and relishing, at fitting seasons, both the ham and the rasher of bacon, I would not impair that respect or diminish that relish by witnessing the wholesale slaughter of the animal, however scientifically the slaughtering might be effected. I therefore left the slaughter-houses unvisited, contented to believe, upon hearsay, the marvellous tales which are related of the dexterity of the slaughterers, who, armed with heavy hammers, which they hold in both hands, are sometimes known to stun as many as sixty hogs in a minute, leaving them in that state to an assistant butcher who with almost equal rapidity follows after, and cuts their throats before they have time to recover from the stunning blow and vent their alarm by a single shriek. Thus 600,000 hogs disposed of in the city are converted into packed merchandise with less noise than often attends the killing of one porker in the farmsteads of England. From the moment when the hog receives the first hammer-stroke until it is singed, cleaned, cut up, placed in brine, and packed in a cask for exportation, not more than two hours elapse.

All Cincinnati is redolent of swine. Swine prowls about the streets and act the part of scavengers until they are ready to become merchandise, and visit Europe. Swine are driven into it daily and hourly by every avenue; but not one of them ever goes out again alive. Barrels of them line all the quays; cartloads of their carcasses traverse the city at all seasons; and palaces and villas are built, and vineyards and orchards cultivated, out of the proceeds of their flesh, their bones, their lard, their bristles, and their feet.

In the early days of the pork trade the feet and entrails of the swine were cast as rubbish on to the quays and streets, or swept into the waters of the Ohio, to be thence transferred, via the Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico. But the Cincinnatians have learned more wisdom; and not the smallest portion of the animal is allowed to be wasted. The entrails are boiled into lard; the feet are prepared as an article of food, or stewed into glue; and the blood, carefully collected, is used for various chemical purposes, besides being employed in the manufacture of black puddings for home consumption. The average value of the hog before he is slaughtered is about ten dollars, or £2 sterling, so that from this source alone one million and a quarter sterling is annually brought into the purses of the farmers and people of Ohio and of its chief commercial city of Cincinnati. So plentiful are swine in Ohio, so much more plentiful and cheap in some parts than coal, that ere now pork has been burned instead of fuel to keep up the fires of

steam-engines. But three days ago I read a newspaper paragraph in reprobation of such cruel extravagance.

Another source of wealth has recently been developed in Ohio, chiefly by the skill, enterprise, and public spirit of one man—Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of the "Queen City," to whom America owes the introduction of the grape culture for the purposes of wine-making, and to whom the whole world ought to be grateful for the invention of such delicate luxuries as dry and sparkling catawba and other wines to be hereafter mentioned. Dry catawba is a finer wine of the hock species and flavour than any hock that comes from the Rhine; and sparkling catawba, of the pure, unadulterated juice of the odoriferous catawba grape, transcends the champagne of France (even if this be made of grape near Rheims, and not of rhubarb, turnips, and apples in the neighbourhood of Marseilles or London) as much as a bright new sovereign transcends an old shilling. Mr. Longworth is of opinion that upwards of five thousand varieties of the grape grow wild in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, North and South Carolina, California, and other central and western States of the Union. In early life he tried many experiments with the indigenous grape, but it was not until he reached old age that he was rewarded by success. Having resolved to concentrate his attention upon one grape with a rich muscadine flavour, he succeeded, about ten years ago, in producing out of it the sparkling catawba, a wine which competent judges who have tasted all the wines of the world declare to be far superior to any sparkling wine which Europe can boast, whether they came from the Rhine or the Moselle, or from the champagne districts of France. Perhaps this letter will be the first intimation that millions of people will receive of the existence of this bounty of nature; but there is no risk of false prophecy in the prediction here hazarded, that not many years will elapse before both the dry and the sparkling catawba will be recognised in Europe as they are in America, as the best and purest of all wines, except claret and burgundy. As yet no red wines of any great delicacy or value have been produced in Ohio, or any other State of the Union; but Mr. Longworth, Mr. Robert Buchanan, Mr. Werk, and other eminent growers near Cincinnati, are of opinion that wines equal both to red and white burgundy will be successfully grown in Ohio, South Carolina, and California. As yet there are no symptoms in America that the clarets of France will ever be surpassed or equalled. But far different is it with French champagne, who as the Queen of Wines must yield her sceptre, her crown, and her throne to one fairer, purer, and brighter than she, who sits on the banks of the Ohio, and whom Mr. Longworth serves as chief adviser and prime minister. Thus much for catawba in serious prose; let its praises be now celebrated in equally serious verse:—

CATAWBA.

Ohio's green hilltops
Glow bright in the sun,
And yield us more treasure
Than Rhine or Garonne;
They give us catawba,
The pure and the true,
As radiant as sunlight,
As soft as the dew,
And fragrant as gardens
When summer is new:
Catawba that sparkles—
Catawba at rest—
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

Champagne is too often
A trickster malign,
That flows from the apple
And not from the vine;
But thou, my catawba,
Art mild as a rose,
And sweet as the lips
Of my love, when they close

To give back the kisses
My passion bestows.
Thou'rt born of the vintage,
And fed on its breast,
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

When pledging the lovely,
This sparkler we'll kiss;
When drinking to true hearts,
We'll toast them in this;
For catawba is like them,
Though tender, yet strong,
As pleasant as morning,
And soft as a song
Whose delicate beauty
The echoes prolong.
Catawba! Heart-warmer!
Soul-cheerer! Life-zest!
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

Mr. Longworth's son-in-law kindly gave our party an invitation to accompany him on a visit to the vineyards. They are situated on a hilltop and slope overlooking the windings of the beautiful Ohio (beautiful at a distance, but somewhat thick and turbid on a close inspection). We there found an old soldier of Napoleon, from Saxe-Weimar, who fought at Waterloo, and afterwards retired to his native fields to cultivate the vine. Mr. Longworth, having sent to Europe for persons skilled in the manufacture of the Rhenish wines, had the fortune to discover this excellent old man, good soldier, and skilful vintager. Soon after his arrival he was placed in the responsible position of chief wine-maker and superintendent, under Mr. Longworth; and here, like Bacchus of old days, he teaches the people

how to plant, and tend, and press the vine,
And use for health, and strength, and length of days,
The treasures of the rich, full-blooded grape.

Under the guidance of this venerable gentleman, Mr. Christian Schnicke, we traversed the vineyards, learned the difficulties he had surmounted, and yet hoped to surmount; the varieties of grape on which he had made experiments; the names of the wines he had succeeded in producing; and the number of acres that, year after year, he brought under cultivation. We ended by repairing to his domicile, on the crown of the hill, where he set before us bread and cheese, and a whole constellation of wines. Among others were dry catawba and sparkling catawba, both excellent; a not very palatable wine produced from grapes imported from the Cape of Good Hope; and two other wines almost equal to catawba itself—one from the grape called the Isabella, rosy-red as the morning and sparkling as the laughter of a child; the other a dry wine, of a pale amber colour, clear, odoriferous, and of most delicate flavour, and quite equal to johannisberger. This wine it appears has not arrived at the honours of a name; is not known to commerce; and is simply designated by Mr. Schnicke as the wine of the minor seedling grape. So excellent a beverage cannot, however, remain long without a name worthy of it; and when produced in sufficient quantities will make itself famous and deserve its celebrity.

It is, to some extent, owing to the increase of the cultivation of

the vine in Ohio that so many Germans have settled in Cincinnati and the neighbourhood. There are about fifty thousand of these people in the city, of whom one fourth are Jews. The Germans inhabit a district of their own, over the Miami Canal, which runs through Cincinnati. To this canal they have given the name of the Rhine; and on its banks they have erected concert-gardens such as they have in Germany. Here, embowered under den Lauben, they congregate on Sunday evenings, to drink Lager beer, smoke long pipes, and sing the songs of their Fatherland. They have also erected a German theatre, established German schools, and one or two, if not more, German newspapers.

I must not omit to mention that Mr. Longworth was the first friend of Mr. Hiram Powers, known all over the world as the sculptor of the "Greek Slave." Mr. Powers was greatly aided in the early struggles of his professional career by Mr. Longworth, as he takes pleasure in remembering. Nor is Hiram Powers the only artist whom the Western Bacchus has befriended, for he uses his great wealth to noble purposes, and never more willingly than in aiding the artist of genius up those few first steps of the ladder of fame which it is so difficult, and sometimes so impossible, to climb. Burnet House, one of the finest hotels in the United States, is the most notable public building in Cincinnati. The edifice is not only remarkable in itself, but will be interesting to hundreds of thousands of readers in every part of the world as the place fixed upon for the centenary celebration on the 25th of January, 1859, of the birthday of Robert Burns. To an Englishman, and more especially to a Scotchman, it is a pleasing characteristic of America that almost every city in the Union has its Burns Club, at which every year the members meet, to keep up a love for the old country, and for the noble bard whose name is synonymous with all that is genial, kindly, social, romantic, and patriotic in Scotland. Next year all these clubs are to meet collectively, or by deputation, at Burnet House; and invitations will be sent—if they are not already on their way—to Canada, Nova Scotia and the British possessions, and to all the Burns Clubs in England and Scotland. What are diplomatic treaties of peace and amity between nations compared with such friendly gatherings as these? C. M.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

The correspondence between the Governments of France and England on the recent misunderstanding has been published. It consists of a few letters, beginning with that of Lord Cowley, who communicates the regret of Count Walewski that his despatch should have been so much misinterpreted in England. This is followed by the answer of our new Foreign Secretary, who, while sympathising with the Emperor, and assuring him of the anxiety of our Government to keep on good terms with France, shows that the laws of England do not screen assassination. The letter of Count Walewski to the Earl of Malmesbury we give in full on account of the deep interest attaching to this conciliatory State paper:—

COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.

(Communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury by Count Persigny, March 12.

PARIS, March 11, 1858.

M. LE COMTE.—Lord Cowley has delivered to me a despatch which has been addressed to him by her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which you will find a copy annexed hereto.

The Government of the Emperor congratulates itself on the friendly dispositions of the new Cabinet, and sees with sincere satisfaction that the present Ministers of the Queen, like their predecessors, are under no misapprehension either as to our intentions or as to the grave nature of the facts which we have signalled to the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

The Government of the Emperor, M. le Comte, flatters itself that for six years its whole conduct has precluded the suspicion of its wishing in any way to wound the dignity of the English nation; and his Majesty thinks that he has seized every opportunity during peace as well as during war of drawing closer the bonds between the two people. The Emperor, as you are aware, has always entertained this profound conviction—that the reconciliation of two great nations, after ages of antagonism, could be sincere and lasting only on one condition—namely, that the honour of one should never be sacrificed to the honour of the other.

Such sentiments, attested by the constant acts of the Government of his Majesty, are a sufficient answer to the erroneous interpretations of which our communication of the 20th of January has been the object. Besides, what has happened? I beg you to signalise to the Government of her Britannic Majesty the existence in London of a set of foreigners which, in its publications and its meetings, elevates assassination to doctrine, and which in the space of six years has sent into France not less than eight assassins to strike a blow at the Emperor, as is proved by the declarations of the jury.

All those attempts, like that of the 14th of January, have found the Emperor impassive; putting his trust in the protection of Heaven. His Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at him; and as, at the time when I addressed my despatch to you, no repressive measures had been taken in London, public opinion in France, without taking into account the nature of the institutions of England, nor the motives of discretion of which Lord Malmesbury's communication speaks, was astonished that so much audacity should have remained unpunished.

Moreover, the character of our proceedings was laid down to you in the clearest manner by the Emperor himself, who wrote to you towards the end of January:—"I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken, but it will still be a friendly act which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen: it is not now a question of saving my life, it is a question of saving the alliance."

The Emperor, M. le Comte, has never intended to demand the support of foreign Governments to increase his personal security. A more elevated sentiment, an interest greater in his eyes, have guided him, namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the neighbouring States.

My despatch of the 20th of January has no other object than to signalise a state of things which was to be regretted; but I carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to remedy it; and I have been unable to understand how certain expressions of that despatch have been so misinterpreted. It is, besides, unnecessary for me to tell you that it never entered my thought to consider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender, and—to borrow Lord Malmesbury's own words—as screening him from punishment.

In giving these assurances to the Principal Secretary of State, you will be so good as to add that, as the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals purely and simply to the loyalty of the English people. I request you to read this despatch to Lord Malmesbury, and to leave with him a copy of it.

Receive, &c. (Signed) A. WALEWSKI.

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—One of the most beautiful works which have lately been published is a series of photographs from objects magnified in the microscope. The last number is devoted to the bee, whose sting excels the lancet in the elaboration, care, and finish of its manufacture; whose hairy tongue is like a living hair glove, most elaborately designed to collect the materials for honey; and whose powerful wing is aided by a mechanical contrivance of the most beautiful ingenuity. Every one knows, or may know, that the bee has two wings on each side. At the edge of one wing runs a stiff nerve which in the microscope is a bar. Along this bar at frequent intervals are ranged semicircular barbed hooks, like the half of a ring, so placed that the edge of the other wing lies within the semicircles which clasp it, and at the same time permit it to play freely, as the rings of a window curtain move along the brass bar. By this contrivance the two wings become united as one, yet freely play from different hinges. "Design" is a human word implying in its very nature human imperfection, yet it is the only term which we can apply to the purpose which runs through formations like that of the bee's wing. It is the microscope with its minute search that enables us to discover this design in everything that we can dissect—in all living creatures and the parts thereof, to millions upon millions, always tending to life and happiness. Who can examine these illustrations of the power of the Creator, and of the law which rules over His work, and not feel an impulse to sing in his soul "Gloria in excelsis"?—Spectator.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Doncaster Meeting, which is to be shifted into May for the future, came off, after three days' postponement, on Friday and Saturday week. Costrel, who is seemingly the best son of Cossack we have had out as yet, was a double winner; and, in the Betting-Room Stakes, he made Miss Finch and Snap—both, be it remembered, good winners this season—to strike their colours. Only eighteen out of the sixty-six Hopeful Stakes youngsters came to the post; and Fusee, the highest priced of the lot, who was bought at the Royal sale for 290 guineas, and sold at Mr. Jackson's, four months after, for 450 guineas, nearly brought his purchase-money back to one of our best new turf accessions, Sir Lyndon Newman. The blood of Orlando was alike successful with Wrestler, another Royal yearling, in the Handicap, for which he had been heavily backed. Twelve went for the Steeplechase, which was won by a flat-racer, Glautias, with a mere nine-stone hamper upon him. Alack for the good old twelve-stone days of Vyrian and Lottery! The defeat of the 2100-guinea Saunterer, with Charlton and 7 to 4 on him, in the Trial Stakes at Warwick, over a mile course, at which he was considered to be a second Velocipede, has been a startler for the Turf cognoscenti. Commotion's temper this year has been so good that he was a dangerous antagonist, but no one would have dreamt to see Odd Trick before the mighty black as well. This can hardly be his running; and we conclude that he had been taking it easy at home. Tersichore filly and Vandermeulin kept up their winning career over "The Lammas Meadows;" Captain Little, as usual, showed his fine horsemanship, and added another to his long list of victories; and Miss Finch won in such style as to induce a belief that both Costrel and Fusee must have some good form about them.

Adamas, whose dam has foaled a half brother to him, by Pyrrhus the First, keeps steadily at the head of the Chester Cup betting; but The Peer has displaced Clydesdale for the Two Thousand, and Topophilite has fairly collared him for the Derby. Lord Derby's Down-street honours have something to do with the rise of both horses, as "The Corner" are great believers in a run of luck. The midland counties have all the racing to themselves next week. Northampton claims Tuesday and Wednesday; and on the latter day the Althorp yearlings—ten of them by Newcourt and four by Cotherstone—will be sold in front of the Grand Stand. Coventry comes off on Thursday, and Croxton Park on Friday and Saturday. Birmingham, on Monday; Driffield, on Wednesday; and Coventry, on Thursday, are the steeplechase fixtures.

Monday was a regular jubilee for foxhunters after their long divorce from the saddle, but as yet no very "great thing" has reached us. Mr. Morell's season is ended, and we regret to say that his celebrated Yarborough-bred hound Hercules, who was purchased in a five-couple lot, at the first Quorn sale, for 210 guineas, died last week. His stock won both the Cups last year in the O. B. H. hound show, and scarcely any dog, considering the short time he has been used in the kennel, has left so much good behind him. A splendid dinner is to be given at Tunbury (which will be let for kennels no more) to the earth-stoppers; and the annual huntsman gathering will also take place there, when those crafty green and scarlet Barons of the Chase—Will Long and Joe Maiden—will deliver judgment on the puppies. On the 14th of next month comes the last scene of all, and the tap of Mr. Tattersall's hammer will, we fear, prove the knell of the glorious old Berkshire days. Lord Portsmouth goes back to the Eggesford (North Devon) country again, which is now held by Mr. Churchill; and there is a rumour that the Wynnstay pack will become a subscription one for a time, with Major Cotton as master—Sir Watkin Wynne subscribing £1000 a year, on condition that the country raises £2000. There can be no doubt of such a proposition being responded to as an acknowledgment of the grand sport which the Baronet has shown in Denbighshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire for these fifteen or sixteen years without a farthing's subscription.

Coursing has nearly run its course for this season. When the racing season fairly opens, as it does at Northampton, it is high time for the Sunbeams and the Belted Wills to give o'er their contests, and only "hunt in dreams" for the next six months. England may be said to leave off at Chilton, in Berkshire, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Scotland has a monster meeting, with Mr. Dalzell as judge, at Biggar, on Tuesday, &c.; and finishes up, the next week, with the Caledonian Open; and then Ireland, with its wonted eccentricity, amuses itself all April and part of May.

Alma Mater will send forth her rival crews to row over their time-honoured course from Putney to Mortlake on Saturday; and, from what we can hear, Cambridge will not be so easy to get rid of this time. We must, however, leave it to heads of houses and smaller dons to mount their tripods and prophesy the result.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—SATURDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Queen Lily, 1. Lancet, 2.
Betting Room Stakes.—Castrel, 1. Snap, 2.
Grand National Steeple Chase.—Glautias, 1. Border Chief, 2.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Tersichore filly, 1. Bachelor, 2.
Willoughby Handicap.—Prince of Orange, 1. Gorsehill, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Commotion, 1. Odd Trick, 2.
Handicap of 10 sovs.—Gunboat, 1. Barbarity, 2.
Farmers' Plate.—Jenny Jones, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Joe Lovell, 1. Impatience, 2.
Debdale Stakes.—Aldershot, 1. Grayling, 2.
Great Warwickshire Handicap.—Vandermeulin, 1. Broadlands, 2.
Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Miss Finch, 1. Truth colt, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Orinda, 1. Woodmite, 2.
Welter Handicap.—Gunboat, 1. Prince of Orange, 2.

WARWICK RACES.—THURSDAY.

Match of 500 sovs.—Courier walked over.
£40 Handicap Plate.—Sorceress, 1. Baronage, 2.
Match for £100.—Linder beat Dawn of Day.
Scurry Handicap.—Impatience, 1. Eardrop, 2.
Handicap Hurdle Race.—Englemere, 1. Chester, 2.
Annual Steeplechase.—The Huntsman, 1. Forest Queen, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Zouave, 1. Greyling, 2.
Handicap Steeplechase.—Old Dog Tray, 1. Woodpeckers, 2.
Selling Race.—F. by Chanticleer, 1. Lass of Richmond Hill, 2.

BEVERLEY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Beverley Spring Handicap.—Florence (late Agra), 1. Leukothia, 2.
Fast Riding Steeplechase.—Milkmaid, 1. Little Yeoman, 2.
Grimstone Stakes.—Sir Walter Scott, 1.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SPEAKER'S DINNER AND LEVEE.—The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his fourth full-dress dinner on Saturday evening last. The following members were present:—Viscount Bury, Viscount Melbourn, Hon. Peter Locke King, Sir John V. Shelley, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Arthur Elton, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. Roebuck, Q.C., Mr. J. Lewis Ricardo, Mr. Bass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. A. W. Kinglake, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Robert Harpur, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Scholfield, Mr. Herbert Ingram, Mr. Pagan, Mr. Garnett, Mr. James Clay, Mr. Crauford, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Coningham, Mr. Ayrton, Hon. George Waldegrave, and the Rev. Henry Drury. The right hon. gentleman afterwards held a levee, which was largely attended.—The Speaker will hold a levee (full dress) to-night. There will not be a levee on the 27th as previously stated.

THE MANSION HOUSE, on Wednesday, presented a novel and festive appearance—the gaiety and elegance of which formed a striking contrast to the usual solemn processions of civic dignitaries—on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Ada Blanche Carden, third daughter of the Lord Mayor, to Mr. Frederic Brodie. Additional interest was derived from the fact of this being the first marriage procession that had ever left the portals of the civic residence. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was performed in St. Mary Woolnoth Church, Lombard-street, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave an elegant *déjeuner à la fourchette* in the long parlour of the Mansion House to a numerous company.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—On Sunday afternoon, as an undertaker and his assistants were engaged in removing the coffin of a woman who had died at No. 3, Goodman's-yard, Somerset-street, Whitechapel, the flooring gave way, and ten persons fell through into the cellar below. The whole party were immediately covered with dust, broken timber, and rubbish, and were, with some difficulty, extricated. The house had been for some time past condemned by the district surveyor.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Wednesday evening the tenth anniversary of the above charity was celebrated with unusual éclat, under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to a banquet served in the best style of the London Tavern; and the greatest zeal and sympathy were evinced by every one present in the cause of the charity. His Royal Highness the Chairman, in giving the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the City of London Hospital"—eloquently called attention to the amount of good which had been effected and was being effected by this valuable charity. There had been relieved 6223 out-patients, and, since the first establishment of the Institution, 40,300. Since the wards had been opened in 1855 the number of in-patients received was 660, and there was accommodation for many more if the public came forward with sufficient liberality. The receipts during the last year had been £6278 16s.; with legacies, £1113 10s. 2d.; and annual subscriptions, £1053. The expenditure had been met by this amount, but there was a building debt of £6000, with other liabilities, to which he (the chairman) earnestly called the charitable attention of the company. The secretary then read the list of subscriptions, amounting in the whole to £3000, in addition to which a letter was read from an anonymous friend offering to build a church adjoining the hospital for the patients, at an expense of 2000 guineas, to be so constructed as to obviate the necessity of exposing the weak to the open air. This hospital was established in 1813, and the new building at the Victoria Park was opened under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in 1855.

THE CHELSEA BRIDGE TOLL QUESTION.—On Tuesday night a crowded meeting was held at Lloyd's Assembly-rooms, Sloane-square, Chelsea, to oppose the levying of a toll on the new Chelsea Bridge leading to Battersea Park. The Hon. G. Byng, M.P., occupied the chair. Sir J. V. Shelley moved a resolution against the toll, on the ground of the Park being intended for the benefit of the industrious classes, to whom the imposition of the toll would be a practical barrier. The resolution was unanimously carried; as was another recommending a deputation to the First Lord of the Treasury and the First Commissioner of Works.—A numerously-attended meeting for the same purpose was held at the Free Public Library, Smith-street, Westminster, on Thursday evening—Sir John Shelley, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions condemnatory of the proposed toll were agreed to, and a petition to Parliament founded upon the resolutions was adopted.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC SOIREE was held, on the occasion of the opening of the fifth annual exhibition of photographs and daguerreotypes, at the South Kensington Museum, on Saturday last. Although the weather was anything but favourable, the exhibition was most numerously attended—a strong proof of the widening popularity of this recent but most interesting art.

DR. SIMON BERNARD underwent his sixth and final examination at Bow-street on Saturday last, on the charge of conspiring with others to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and was committed to Newgate to take his trial on the double charge of being accessory before the fact to murder, and of conspiracy.

A CALAMITOUS FIRE took place in Devonshire-square on Wednesday. One of the unfortunate occupants of the premises lost his life, and others escaped only by the courage of a fire-escape man named Gilbeck.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered last week was unusually large—namely, 2007—and exceeded the deaths, though these were numerous, by 520. Of children born, 1043 were boys, 964 were girls. The average number of births in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years 1848-57 was 1683.—The deaths for the last week are stated at 1487, being the large proportion of 182 above the average. This excess of mortality is attributed to the late severe weather. Whooping-cough and measles continue to be very fatal, numbering respectively 69 and 59. Bronchitis carried off 207, or 64 above the average; pneumonia, 112, or 14 above the average; diphtheria, 13.

During the present month the following open scholarships at Oxford will be filled up:—Five at Corpus Christi College, of the annual value of £80 each, with rooms rent-free, tenable for five years. At University College: two, open without restriction as to place of birth, of the value of £60 a year, including allowance for rent of rooms, tenable for five years.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the market for Home Securities has been wholly free from excitement during the present week, prices, under the influence of steady purchases of stock, partly on account of the sinking fund, and partly on account of the public, have continued steady, and on some occasions they have shown a tendency to advance.

For discount accommodation there has been very little demand, and the rates have continued to rule low. For instance, the best paper is done in Lombard-street at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, and the current quotation is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The supply of money is unusually abundant; but all classes of bills are extremely scarce: in point of fact, both the Bank of England and the private banks are doing scarcely any business.

Some large amounts in bullion have been reported—the total arrival having been nearly £1,200,000, chiefly from Australia, Mexico, and the United States, including about £70,000 in silver from the Continent. About £200,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank of England, and a portion of the supply in the market has been disposed of for France and Germany. Owing to the abundant supply in the market, and to the falling off in the shipments to the East, bar silver has declined to 3s. 8d. per ounce. Dollars have sold slowly, at 60d.

The Directors of the Bank of England have determined, in order to check improvident speculations, and, if possible, to render banking operations more secure than they have hitherto been, that henceforth they will grant no discounts to bill-brokers; and, further, that they will not rediscount bills which the brokers may hold. At first, this seems a harsh decision; but it strikes us that much of the mischief arising out of the late panic may be easily traced to an undue inflation of credit, arising from the ease with which money was obtained from the Bank of England through the medium of the brokers in question. It remains to be seen, then, whether the banks and the public will freely lend their capital to the money dealers, in order that extensive operations may be carried on in future.

The new Indian Loan will be very shortly in the market, and we understand that the whole amount will be called for at an earlier day than was at one time anticipated, in order to pay off existing liabilities to the Government and the Bank of England.

Most of the Continental Exchanges are steady. Those from India, by the present mail, show very few alterations. The French Government have reduced the interest on Treasury Bonds one-half per cent.

On Monday the funds opened somewhat heavily at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money. Subsequently, however, a partial rally took place, although at one time they were done at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds were 25s. to 30s.; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 41s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. Prices were a shade higher on Tuesday, when the Three per Cents marked 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Account, and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ sellers for Money; India Stock was 220 and 223; the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents realised 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 42s.; and India Bonds, 25s. to 29s. prem. There was a further tendency towards improvement on Wednesday; news of an advance on the Paris Bourse gave additional strength to the market.—The Three per Cents, for Transfer, were done at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; and, for the Account, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; India Bonds were 25s. to 30s.; and Exchequer Bills, 38s. to 42s. prem.; India Stock, for Account, was 220 and 223; Exchequer Bonds were firm, at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in their rates of discount, and the usual half-yearly meeting was held. The dividend declared was 54 per cent, without deduction on account of Income-tax. The total profits of the Bank during the last half-year were £808,294 9s. 7d. The Consol Market was rather steady, and prices were firmly supported.—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. For the Account, the quotations were 97 to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. The March Exchequer Bills were 37s.; and the June Ditto, 37s. to 41s. prem. India Bonds marked 30s. prem.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending February 13th:—

Bank of England	£19,811,279
Private Banks	3,144,950
Joint-stock Banks	2,538,451
Post-office	3,717,875
Ireland	6,171,988
Total	£35,413,197

Compared with the corresponding period in 1857, the above return shows a decline in the total circulation of £41,572.

The Foreign House has shown more firmness than for some time past, and prices have slightly improved, notwithstanding the settlement of the fortnightly account. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 104; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres Deferred, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11; Peruvian Three per Cents, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Five per Cents, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Three per Cents, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish New Deferred, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Six per Cents, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Four per Cents, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Four per Cents, 101; Mexican Three per Cents, 20; Danish Three per Cents, 84; Chilean Six per Cents, 100; and Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 23.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares the dealings have continued restricted, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Australasia have marked 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank of Egypt, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; City, 59; London Chartered of Australia, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and County, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ottoman, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Joint-Stock, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; National Provincial of England, New, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Provincial of Ireland, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Australia, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Western of London, 30.

Miscellaneous Securities, almost generally, have met a very in-

active market, and, in some instances, prices have ruled rather lower. Anglo-Mexican Mint, 16; Atlantic Telegraph, 730 and 700; Australian Agricultural, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Berlin Waterworks, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; East and West India Dock, 120 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Company's Bonds, 148; English and Australian Copper, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; London General Omnibus, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; National Discount, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; North of Europe Steam, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; Royal Mail Steam, 63; Electric Telegraph, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; and European and American Steam, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Although the Railway Share Market has exhibited rather more firmness, the late fall in prices has not been supported, and rather large amounts have been charged for "carrying over." The jobbers now hold large supplies of stock sold by the public in consequence of the continued decline in the traffic. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 88 ex div.; Cornwall, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Eastern Counties, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Great Northern, 103; Ditto, A Stock, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 58; Lancaster and Carlisle, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90; Ditto, 29 Shares, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 6; London and Brighton, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 13 dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 43; Ditto, York, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; North London, 93; North Staffordshire, 134; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Devon, 38; South Wales, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; West-end of London and Crystal Palace, A, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, B, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Wear Valley, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No 1, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Ditto, No 2, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent prem., 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable, 100; Ditto, Chester Shares, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton Five per Cent Stock, No 2, 117; Ditto, New Six per Cent, 139; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 121; Midland, Bristol, and Birmingham, 137 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96; Ditto, York, H. and S. Purchase, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st Guarantee, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Devon, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Ditto, New Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 2nd Issue, 102 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Additional Capital, A, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buffalo and Lake Huron, New, 5; East Indian, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Trunk of Canada, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Second Issue, at Three per Cent Discount, of the Two Million Six per Cent Preference Loan, 27; Great Indian Peninsula, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western of Canada, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Madras, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Extension, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Punjab, 4 prem.; Sindh, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern of France, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Luxembourg, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; Recife and San Francisco, 9; Lda and Dunaburg, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex int.; Sambre and Meuse, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The transactions in Mining Shares have continued limited:—Great Wheal Alfred have sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Frances, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Wheal Bassett, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Fortuna, 2; Santiago de Cuba, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; and United Mexican, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, March 15.—Fresh up, to-day, only a moderate supply of English wheat came to hand, eastwise and by land-carriage. For all kinds we experienced a slow inquiry, but the value of good and fine samples was fairly supported. Dump parcels were highly, and our ordinary buyers, foreign wheat—the show of which was unusually large—met a dull sale, but no change took place in its value. There was a good consignment inquiry for barley, at extreme rates; but malt moved off slowly, on former terms. Oats were in moderate supply and fair request, at full quotations. Beans and peas sold freely, at very full currencies. The flour trade was rather dull; but no alteration took place in prices.

March 15.—Wheat and flour moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. All spring corn was firm, but not dearer. English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 43s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 48s.; ryegrass, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 2s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 35s.; malted ditto, 35s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 51s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 65s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 25s.; potto ditto, 25s. to 32s.; rough and cork, black, 19s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 25s.; thick beans, 33s. to 34s.; grey peas, 35s. to 41s.; rapeseed, 41s. to 43s.; white, 40s. to 43s.; bolters, 42s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s. to 45s.; town households, 38s.; country marks, 31s. to 39s. per 28lb. lbs.

Seeds.—Clover seed is held with more firmness, but the inquiry for it is by no means active. Canary seed has sold on rather easier terms. In other seeds very little is doing. Cakes are tolerably firm in price.

Linseed, English crushing, 50s. to 55s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s.; hempseed, 41s. to 46s. per quarter. Coriander, 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 11s. to 16s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 18s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 64s. to 68s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 0s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £5 15s. per ton. Canary, 84s. to 90s. per quarter; red clover seed, 50s. to 55s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 75s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 47s. 3d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 3d.; rye, 31s. 3d.; beans, 57s. 11d.; peas, 41s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley 36s. 3d.; oats, 22s. 11d.; rye, 32s. 9d.; beans, 55s. 5d.; peas, 40s. 10d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 101,173; barley, 63,507; oats, 13,722; rye, 61; beans, 6263; peas, 1771 quarters.

Tea.—Our market continues very quiet, yet we have no quotable change to notice in prices. Common sound congou has changed hands at 13d. per lb. actual terms.

Sugar.—Since our last report the transactions in all kinds of raw sugar have been comparatively limited, and, as sales of cargoes have ruled 8d. per cwt. lower, in red and goods very little is passing, on rather easier terms. Common lump and tidlers, 54s. to 54s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Good and fine samples have sold to a fair extent, at full prices. In other kinds there is less activity, on former terms. Floating cargoes of foreign command extra rates.

Rice.—A few parcels have changed hands, at a slight reduction in value. Fine Bengal has realised 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—The inquiry for Irish butter is limited, yet prices rule tolerably firm. English and foreign qualities are a slow sale, on former terms. In bacon very little is doing, and the quotations have a downward tendency. Other provisions are a slow inquiry.

Tallow.—This article is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. F. Y. C. on the spot, 55s. 6d. to 56s.; and for the last three months' delivery, 52s. 3d. per cwt. The stock is decreasing.

Oil.—Lined oil is in moderate request, at £22 15s. per ton on the spot. Most other oils move off slowly, on former terms. Spirits of turpentine are quoted at 38s. to 39s. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have a very quiet market for rum, at about last week's currency. In brandy only a limited business is doing, on former terms. Grain spirit continues heavy.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 0s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Cattle.—North Friesian Hartley, 13s.; Tanfield Moor Butts, 13s. 6d.; Hebburn, 13s.; Hutton, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s.; South Hutton, 17s.; Tees, 17s. 3d.; South Durham, 11s. per ton. Trade dull.

Hops.—The show of samples continues somewhat extensive, and the demand generally is very inactive, at about last week's currency.

Wool.—Since the close of the colonial wool sales scarcely any business has been transacted in the private market. The low wools offered at auction this week met heavy biddings, on rather easier terms.

Potatoes.—The supplies have rather increased; nevertheless the demand is steady, at full prices, viz. 90s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The beef trade has ruled heavy this week, and prices have declined 2d. per 8lb. Sheep, calves, and pigs—the supplies of which have continued very moderate—have ruled about stationary.

Beef from 5s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. to sink the oil.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat continue somewhat extensive, and the trade generally is very inactive, as follows:—

Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. WAITE, Yeoman, Yorkshire, woolen manufacturer.—H. IBBETSON, Leeds, woolen cloth merchant.—A. BESIRIKTASLAN, Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

E. BROADBIDGE, Brighton, upholsterer.—J. POHMAN, Marlborough-road, Dalton, temperance worker.—J. GLASSY, Newark-upon-Trent, steam-hull maker.—L. MEREDITH, Newark-upon-Trent, grocer.—W. BARKER, London, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer.—J. IZARD, King's-road, Brighton, hosiery.—E. H. JOLIFFE

NEW MUSIC, &c.

REEVES' WATER COLOURS in Cakes,
and Moist Water-Colour in Tubes and Pans.
112, Cheapside, London, E.C.

purchasers of this bulletin will be presented with a Ticket, Two Piano-fortes being given away by the Publisher amongst the purchasers, to be drawn for upon 1000 copies being sold.—VEXN, Music Publisher, 65, Baker-street, London. Song and Ticket sent for Twenty-five stamps. All other music half price.

Any article exchanged if not approved of. Secretaries to Archery and Cricket Clubs will save themselves much trouble by sending for a catalogue.

T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



THE RESIDENCY, LUCKNOW.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following despatch from her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt was received at the Foreign Office on Monday, 5.20 a.m.:

ALEXANDRIA, March 11.

The steamer *Madras*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez yesterday. She brings no intelligence of the Calcutta steamer due at Suez on the 6th inst.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th February; visited the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 8th; and on the 13th was at Cawnpore, awaiting the siege train from Agra.

A part of the army has crossed into Oude, and is advancing towards Alumbagh. The Commander-in-Chief is not expected to follow till the 20th. The force, consisting of about 20,000 men and 100 guns, is said to be insufficient to invest Lucknow. The bombardment was expected to commence on the 25th of February. The advance column under Major Raines, of the Rajpootana Field Force, under General Roberts, passed Nusseerabad on the 14th of February, on its way to Kotah. Enemy said to be 7000 strong, with 100 guns, but expected to fly on our approach.

The Central India Field Force, under Sir H. Rose, continued at Saugor on the 17th of February, awaiting the Field Brigade, under Colonel Stewart, from Indore; expected to march on Jhansi about the 20th, and from thence to Calpee, on the Ganges.

The Madras force, under General Whitlock, reached Jubbulpore on the 7th of February, and on the 11th the 4th and the Madras Cavalry pushed on to join the troops invading Oude.

Shorapore, a fort in the Nizam's dominions, captured on the 8th, and the Rajah seized at Hyderabad on the 12th.

The King of Delhi found guilty, and banished for life to the Andamans.

Cantonments for 18,000 Europeans, with horses for three regiments of cavalry, have been prepared in the Punjab by Sir J. Lawrence.

This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet *Vectis*, at 8 o'clock p.m. on the 14th of March.

LYONS, Admiral.

The following despatch was received at the East India House at 9.30 a.m., Tuesday:—

TO JOHN D. DICKINSON, ESQ., INDIA HOUSE.

Intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief's camp is anxiously expected.

He arrived at Cawnpore on the 8th of February, had an interview with the Governor-General at Allahabad, and returned to Cawnpore.

One division of his army arrived at Cawnpore on the 7th of February, and active preparations were in progress for crossing the Ganges.

No further attack had been made on Sir James Outram up to the 7th of February.

It is reported from Futtygurh that Nana Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force between Bithoor and Sheoragpore, with the intention of entering Bundelcund.

On the 3rd of February the Gwalior troops from Calpee attacked the post at Bhogneepore, near Ackbarpore, but were promptly repulsed. Lieut. Thompson, who commanded the post, was severely wounded.

The Goorkahs attacked and defeated the rebels at Gondah, on the 4th inst.



THE ATTACK ON SECUNDRA GUNGE, NEAR ALLAHABAD: CHARGE OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Jung Bahadoor was to cross the Ganges near Tanakpur on February 14th, on his march to Lucknow.

The ex-King of Delhi is to be transported for life to the Andaman Islands.

All quiet in the Punjab. The arrival of European troops has enabled Sir J. Lawrence to send several Sikh regiments to Rohilkund.

Sir Hugh Rose moved on Garakotah on the 11th of February, and the enemy evacuated it. In the pursuit the rebels lost 100 men, mostly sepoy.

The Rajah of Singheera was hanged at Indore on the 10th of February.

Troops from Guzerat and Scinde are rapidly concentrating for a combined attack on Kotah.

The Madras Column and Hyderabad Contingent attacked the Shorapur Rajah's troops at Hingagooze on the 8th of February, and defeated them. Captain Newbery, of the 8th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the same regiment, wounded.

On the same day a Bombay force, under Colonel Malcolm, occupied Shorapur itself without opposition. The Rajah himself was captured in Hyderabad on February 12.

The sons of Phond-Nawunt, who took refuge in Goa after the insurrection of 1844, have commenced depredations on the southern frontier and the Canara districts. They have burnt three Custom-houses, and are endeavouring to raise the country. Careful arrangements have been made both above and below the Ghats for the protection of the country, and for the prevention of any general outbreak in these turbulent districts.

Captain Pottinger attacked and dispersed a strong body of Bhils on the 19th of February. The jungle will be cleared and decisive operations commenced by the end of February.

H. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 24, 1858.

V. G. MONTANARO.

Malta, March 15, 1858, 31 minutes past 9 p.m.

THE RESIDENCY, LUCKNOW.

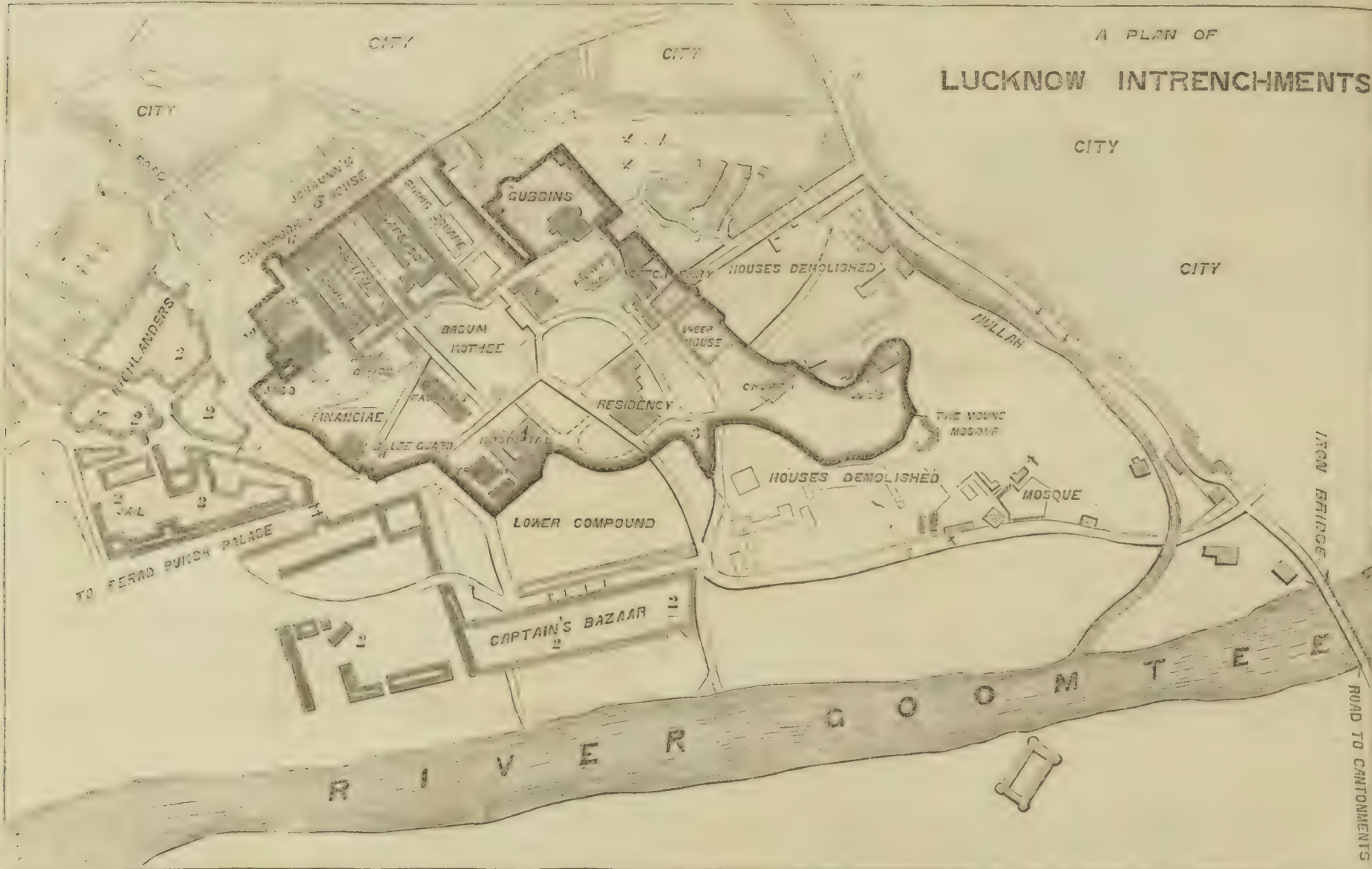
The defence of this place, so contemptibly weak in a military point of view, by a handful of troops against the beleaguering hosts who day and night ceaselessly poured their shot into the place, stands prominently out even among the many heroic doings for which the war in India will long be famous. The Residency has been too fully described in this and other journals, and in the narratives of its defence just published, to require any account of it here. The Engraving upon the preceding page shows this world-famous building as it was before shot and shell had ruined its fair proportions.

THE ATTACK ON SECUNDR GUNGE, NEAR ALLAHABAD.

This gentleman to whom we are indebted for the spirited sketch from which the Engraving on the preceding page is taken thus describes the attack which took place on January 5th:—

"The E troop of the Royal Horse Artillery left Benares for Allahabad December 30th, under the command of Major Anderson, C.B., with 4 guns, 16 officers and men, and 166 horses. On the morning of the 5th of January, 1858, while making their last march on Allahabad, Major Anderson received an order to send on his guns, waggons, &c., to that place, and move off to the right with a force of sabres and join the troops under Brigadier Campbell, who was attacking the Nawab of the neighbouring district, and on whose head had been set a price. The sabres numbered sixty-four, the rest of the troop pushing on to Allahabad. Major Anderson moved off at a very rapid pace about thirteen miles, and, on arriving at the place where the rebels had been intrenched, they were found to have been already driven back and the neighbouring villages in flames from shell, &c., thrown in by Colonel Gordon's battery. The troops—viz., Royal Horse Artillery, Sikh Irregular Cavalry, 79th Highlanders, and Rifle Brigade—then retired under the shade of the trees as the men had been all night on the march, and the horses had come eighteen miles without food or water. After being there an hour the rebels appeared again on our right flank, firing on us with musketry and from small guns placed on camels.

"The assembly sounded, orders to Horse Artillery were given, front form, officers to the front, charge! and all dashed down the road to the left to cut off the enemy. This force was accompanied by Colonel Wood, C.B., and several mounted officers of the other regiments. The cry that rent the air as the men heard the word 'Charge!' may easily be imagined, and the pace of the horses, over all obstacles, was something astonishing. Our men were soon upon the enemy, and, after their first onset, scattering themselves among them, they continued cutting



Broad black line shows the ground occupied by the garrison previous to the arrival of the rebels on the 24th of September, 1857.

* The space marked 1 2 2 indicates the position occupied by the relieving force subsequent to the arrival.

3. The Redan Battery.

4. Ommanney's house.

5. Johannes's house, from which the enemy kept up a most destructive fire on the Campore Battery marked 6.

+++ Shows the position of the enemy's guns, which was constantly changed during the siege.

Scale, about 100 yards to an inch.

them to pieces for at least an hour and a half. Then, having pursued them six miles, and sabred at least 250 of the miscreants, it was deemed advisable to return. The Nawab unfortunately escaped on an elephant. The small guns were, it appears, thrown down some wells; but the camels were taken, as also a few prisoners (afterwards hung). The troops returned to Allahabad at 8 p.m., the infantry having been twenty hours on the march, &c., and the Horse Artillery seventeen hours in the saddle without any food. The enemy lost in all about 400 men. All the neighbouring villages were burnt. Our loss was but small—viz., Royal Horse Artillery—two horses killed, five horses wounded; Lieut. Ramsden's horse also wounded. Sikh Irregulars—two Sikhs killed, two Sikhs wounded, fifteen horses killed and wounded. No other casualties."

LIGHTS AND FOG-SIGNALS AT SEA.

The Gazette of the 2nd inst. contained an Admiralty notice revoking the regulations of May, 1852, relating to the lights to be carried by sailing vessels to prevent collisions, and substituting others which will take effect on and after the 1st October, 1858. The regulations are made intelligible by means of diagrams representing vessels in various situations, and the manner in which their lights indicate the position and description of the vessel which carries them. We reproduce these instructions and diagrams in order to give them extended publicity:—

STEAM-VESSLS.

All seagoing steam-vessels, when under steam, shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit the following lights:—

1. A bright white light at the foremast head. A green light on the starboard side. A red light on the port side.

2. The masthead light shall be so constructed as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles, and shall show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, and it shall be so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the ship—viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side.

3. The green light on the starboard side and the red light on the port side shall be so constructed as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles, and show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, and they shall be so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard and on the port sides respectively.

4. The side lights are to be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent the lights from being seen across the bow.

5. Steam-vessels under sail only are not to carry their masthead lights.

FOG-SIGNALS.

All seagoing steam-vessels, whether propelled by paddles or screws when their steam is up, and when under way, shall in all cases of fog use as a fog-signal a steam-whistle, placed before the funnel at not less than eight feet from the deck, which shall be sounded once at least every five minutes; but when the steam is not up they shall use a fog horn or bell, as ordered for sailing-ships.

SAILING VESSELS.

1. All seagoing sailing-vessels when under way or being towed shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side of the vessel, and such lights shall be so constructed as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles, and shall show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard and on the port sides respectively.

2. The coloured lights shall be fixed whenever it is practicable so to exhibit them; and shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent the lights being seen across the bow.

3. When the coloured lights cannot be fixed (as in the case of small vessels in bad weather), they shall be kept on deck between sunset and sunrise, and on their proper sides of the vessel, ready for instant exhibition, and shall be exhibited in such a manner as can be best seen on the approach of, or to, any other vessel or vessels in sufficient time to avoid collision, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

FOG-SIGNALS.

All seagoing sailing-vessels when under way shall, in all cases of fog, use, when on the starboard tack, a fog horn; and when on the port tack shall ring a bell. These signals shall be sounded once at least every five minutes.

Sailing pilot-vessels are to carry only a white light at the masthead, and are to exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes, in accordance with Trinity House regulation.

VESSELS AT ANCHOR.

All seagoing vessels when at anchor in roadsteads or fairways shall, between sunset and sunrise, exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern or eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light all round the horizon, at a distance of at least one mile.

The following diagrams are intended to illustrate the use of the lights carried by vessels at sea, and the manner in which they indicate to the vessel which sees them the position and description of the vessel which carries them:—

1st. When both red and green lights are seen:—

A sees a red and green light ahead. A knows that a vessel is approaching her on a course direct to her own bow, as B.

2nd. When the red light is seen:—

A sees a red light ahead or on the bow. A knows that either, 1, a vessel is approaching her on her starboard bow, as B;

or, 2, a vessel is crossing in some direction to port, as D D D.

3rd. When the green light is seen:—

A sees a green light ahead or on the bow. A knows that either, 1, a vessel is approaching her on her starboard bow, as B;

or, 2, a vessel is crossing in some direction to starboard, as D D D.

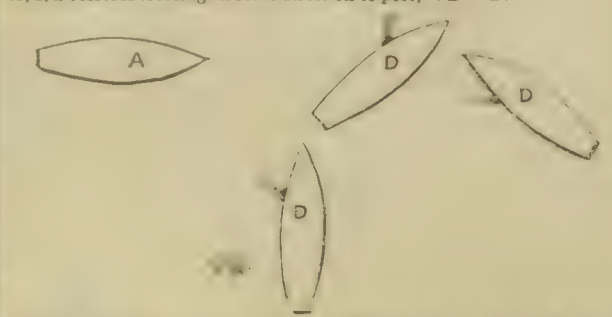
4th. When a white masthead light is seen:—

A sees a white masthead light ahead or on the bow. A knows that the vessel is a steam-vessel, and is either approaching her in the same direction as B, or is crossing to port in some direction, as D D D.

5th. When a white masthead light is seen:—

A sees a white masthead light ahead or on the bow. A knows that the vessel is a steam-vessel, and is either approaching her in the same direction as B, or is crossing to starboard in some direction, as D D D.

or, 2, a vessel is crossing in some direction to port, as D D D.

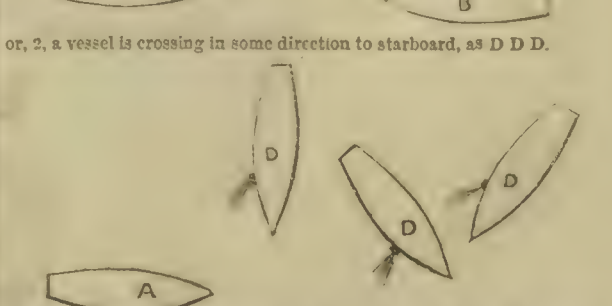


If A sees a white masthead light above the red light, A knows that the vessel is a steam-vessel, and is either approaching her in the same direction, as B, or is crossing to port in some direction, as D D D.

3rd. When the green, and not the red, light is seen:—

A sees a green light ahead or on the bow. A knows that either, 1, a vessel is approaching her on her starboard bow, as B;

or, 2, a vessel is crossing in some direction to starboard, as D D D.



If A sees a white masthead light above the green light, A knows that the vessel is a steam-vessel, and is either approaching her in the same direction as B, or is crossing to starboard in some direction, as D D D.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2064, of which 583 were new cases.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If there be any virtue in the axiom that you should look to yourself when all men speak well of you, the new Lord Chancellor must be in a perilous condition, for never was there such unity of feeling among men of all shades of opinion with regard to his appointment. So hearty and so general are the congratulations he receives, that, long-seasoned lawyer as he is, he forgets his second nature, and is continually blushing. No better testimony of this feeling towards him can be given than the fact that on the day he took his seat as a Peer, with the usual formalities, one of his introducers was his immediate predecessor on the woolsack. Some people seemed to think that it was something like seething the kid in its mother's milk to find Lord Cranworth handing Lord Chelmsford up to the seat from which he had himself just descended; but it was very good taste in Lord Cranworth, nevertheless, and caused men to say that nothing in his office became him better than his mode of quitting it. It is curious that, as it has been a characteristic of Sir Frederic Thesiger that he has been always waiting for advancement, even at the last moment, the proverbial tardiness of his fortunes stuck to him, for when he stood at the bar of the House of Lords with the seals in his hand, ready to assume his state, he was absolutely obliged to wait for twenty minutes, because the introducing Peers had forgotten their robes. At length, however, he reached the goal for which all lawyers start; and be it said that he has already given evidence of his being likely to do his work well. Without doubt, he is the most personable Chancellor since Lord Cowper.

After this incident, which created some interest, the Upper House, notwithstanding the presence of the Prime Minister, sunk into a more than usual torpidity; for, on the day when all London was disappointed in seeing the eclipse of the sun, all of London that could get into the House of Peers in the evening was deprived of the gratification (to use an Irishism) of hearing an autobiography. The life and times of a person of quality, related by himself, has been postponed; and grievous must have been the tea-table lamentations of that night over a balked scandal.

Mr. Henry Drummond must have been gratified on the first night of the meeting of the House of Commons under the new Government; for the earliest attracting sound which was heard in that assembly was a squeak from that Treasury pigling whom he has immortalised. The desolate cry was taken up with astounding vigour, amidst the cheers and laughter of the House, by one still more recently bereaved of that sustenance which is only to be obtained about the regions of Downing street and Whitehall; and members and strangers greeted joyously the appearance of an unmuzzled ex-Secretary to the Admiralty. It must have been the tone adopted by Mr. Disraeli which tempted Mr. Bernal Osborne into his first extempore attack, and urged him to his second more organised onslaught. Very peculiar, indeed, was the initiatory demeanour of the new Leader of the House of Commons. At first a little pompous, but with an air of profound deference to the House as a body, he gradually got—and has with a single exception continued—most plaintive and piano in his talk and in his gentle reasonings with the business members of the House. One is always expecting him to break out, in the mildest of tenor voices, with some such ditty as "Shepherds, I have lost my love!" and he never commences one of those short reticent addresses, which he seems to think are the right Ministerial thing, without one having a sensation that before he gets to the end "tears will begin to flow." He has managed, too, already to enlarge his previous reputation as a deliverer of unhappy phrases, which always stick to him, by talking of not using "unamiable language" to the King of Naples. In short, on the very first night of his leadership he was really so tempting that no wonder all the gaddies and wasps of the House began to buzz thickly about him. Roebuck, Osborne, Horsman, and so on, began to let fly their shafts into the die-away gentleman on the other side of the table, who did not seem to have the strength to hold up so much as a crumpled rose-leaf to shield himself; and even Mr. Gladstone, who, for certain reasons, may be considered as member for all persons confined in Neapolitan dungeons, was obliged to stir up Mr. Disraeli on the *Cagliari* question. By-the-by, the mooring of this subject showed the disadvantage of the Prime Minister not being in the House of Commons, for Mr. Disraeli, from want of instructions, made a mess of it on the first night, and had to pull himself through, after consultation with his chief, two or three days afterwards.

Having stated so much as to the meekness and milk-and-wateriness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his early dealings with the House, let us reverse the medal, and endeavour to show how he dealt with an organised attack on him by a very attackable personage. Since the days of his early assaults on Sir Robert Peel he has not turned so fiercely and effectively on any one as he did on Mr. Bernal Osborne on Monday. Here, be it understood, he was dealing, not with the House as a body, but with an individual member, who had fairly challenged him; and it may safely be said that it is not very likely that he will be soon formally called to a similar passage of arms in a hurry. Why, after that magnificent specimen of the *tu quoque* style of declamation, Mr. Horsman, who has resumed all the pungency of his early philippics against Bishops and Church Corporations, had his gall turned into milk, *quæ* Mr. Disraeli, and reserved the vials of his wrath for the peccant ex-Premier, who has destroyed, as Mr. Horsman says, the unity of the Liberal party. Nor did Lord Palmerston himself do more than touch very lightly on the very interesting topic of his fall; and he almost ostentatiously declared that he was at present by no means vicious in his intentions.

It was reserved for Lord John Russell, bidding grandly for the leadership of the Opposition, to beard the Ministerial chief in the moment of what certainly was a Parliamentary triumph. Now be it said that no one does the outraged statesman or patriot better than Lord John. His chest seems to swell for the purpose of meeting his folded arms, his hesitancy of speech forsakes him, he ceases to flatten out his a's and e's till his language sounds like pure Somersetshire, and he delivers himself with an *ore rotundo* manner which is really very effective. Lord John is going in to win, depend upon it. A notable sign is that he sits all night in the House, and—a very unusual thing for him—has taken to discussing points of order in Committee on the Estimates. If we might venture to advise the Ministerial commander, we should say that he should look to his flank rather than to his front for danger, especially as the Peelite body has taken up a position as nearly as possible in his rear, whence, in the moment of difficulty, they may not unreasonably be expected to play some such part as Lord Derby's famous ancestor did at Bosworth Field. On the whole, however, as far as observation has yet been able to go, now that some of the biliary derangement of angry Governmental ex-subordinates has been rectified by the administration of a remedy which may be classed, morally, with that which was administered physically by the practitioner in the "*Médecin malgré Lui*," we should say that the opposition to the new

Government will be carried on more by the process of sapping than by that of open assault. The truth is, that the Liberal party is much in the condition of the allied armies before Sebastopol. They are, perhaps, united in purpose, but discordant in a certain sense, and are marshalled under two chiefs, each of whom wants to get the start of the other; so that the probability is both will have to wait until next year.

It may perhaps be mentioned in a parenthetic manner that the rather sharp debate of Monday night tended to develop some of the qualities of the Speaker which have hitherto been rather dormant. The House was considerably excited, and had a decided notion of getting riotous and noisy; and, as the discussion was one founded on the principle of the dear delight of giving pain, honourable and right honourable gentlemen thought they might be as irregular as they chose. But the Speaker was, to use the most expressive phrase, down upon them in an authoritative and dignified manner, and he rebuked Trojan and Tyrian without the least possible discrimination. What he had forbidden Mr. Bernal Osborne to do, he would not permit in the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he effectually extinguished Mr. Grogan, who was as pertinacious in being out of order as might be expected from a dullish Conservative who, somehow or the other, had found himself in the benches behind a Government of his own party. When he has got over a constitutional nervousness which sometimes interferes with his steady performance of his duties, in which, otherwise, he is becoming prompt enough, it would not be surprising if Mr. Evelyn Denison grew into an excellent Speaker.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

We have received several communications, for and against, on this debatable question. One of these we here give, and with it all correspondence on the subject in this Journal must close:—

FITTLETON RECTORY, near Amesbury, Wiltshire.
As a subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I wish to say a few words on your Correspondent's remarks about marriage with a deceased wife's sister in your Paper of February 20th last.

I shall not enter into the Scriptural argument on the subject, but on social grounds I maintain that the alteration in the present law which your Correspondent advocates would be very prejudicial to the happiness and purity of domestic life; and for the following reasons:—

It would plainly alter the relation in which a wife's sister now stands to her husband; and it would be likely to lead to jealousy and suspicion in families.

So far from "the public conscience" being in favour of any such alteration, I believe that the feelings of a large majority of the people of this country are against it.

I therefore regret that you should have introduced into your Paper from an anonymous Correspondent such remarks in favour of a very dangerous alteration in the law of marriage—an alteration which is opposed to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, as well as open to the most serious objections on social grounds.

I remain, your obedient servant,

THOMAS PEARSE.

AURORA AUSTRALIS SEEN AT MELBOURNE. — (From a Correspondent.)—This remarkable and splendid phenomenon occurred about ten o'clock on the night of the 17th December, and continued until two a.m. the following morning. A hot north wind had been blowing the whole of the day, and the thermometer, shaded and protected from the direct influence of the blast, indicated 98 deg. in our houses. As night approached the heat gradually diminished, and the wind got round to the west. About ten a brilliant appearance in the south-west heavens was thought by most persons to be caused by the glare of a vast bush fire. After a little time pillars of soft yellow light shot up to the height of 60 deg. or 65 deg. from the southern horizon. Whilst some of them gradually faded away, others developed themselves in the utmost magnificence, and continued to extend in an easterly direction until they occupied one-third of the horizon. The pillars of light were in some instances of great breadth; in others narrow, but well defined. In some the edges were parallel; in others they diverged from the horizon; in others they converged into stupendous tongues of light. The colour was soft yellow, with a rosy tinge near the west. The whole finally disappeared about two o'clock in the morning. No noise of any kind was known to have been produced by this phenomenon, nor was the magnet visibly affected. The larger stars were visible through the light of the aurora. The temperature since that time has been subject to some extraordinary fluctuations. On Wednesday, the 23rd December, a hot north wind, accompanied by dense clouds of dust, blew throughout the day. The thermometer was 109 deg. in the shade and 146 deg. when exposed to the wind, which felt like the blast of a furnace. Everything drooped beneath its influence; domestic fowls, in many cases, died; and flights of parrots and other wild birds sought water and shade wherever they could be found. Towards evening a south wind came from the sea. A terrific storm of dust—blinding, dense, and suffocating, gloomy as night, and going up to heaven—indicated the struggle between the two winds. At length the south wind had the victory; dense masses of cloud overspread the heavens, a few drops of rain fell, and by the morning the heat in the house had diminished from 109 deg. to 60 deg. Much sickness has prevailed since that time, and there have been many very sudden deaths, with some fatal cases of Asiatic cholera. (We have not space for the sketch which accompanied this account.)

THE GLASGOW WORKING MEN AND THE IMPRISONED ENGINEERS, WATT AND PARK.—A correspondence between Mr. John McAdam, of Glasgow, who writes in the name of the working men of that city, and Mr. J. L. Barbar, acting British Consul at Naples, on the subject of the imprisoned engineers, Watt and Park, is published in the Glasgow papers. This correspondence is most honourable to both parties. Mr. Barbar first writes acknowledging the receipt of £20 contributed by the Glasgow operatives for the benefit of Watt and Park. He says:—"The Neapolitan Government have given him (Watt) up to me, holding me responsible for his forthcoming whenever it may be required. I have done, and shall continue to do, everything in my power to maintain the rights of these innocent but not the less unfortunate men, Henry Watt and Charles Park." Mr. McAdam in another letter incloses a second bill for £20, begging Mr. Barbar to assure "our poor countrymen that there is a kind, brave heart in Glasgow to represent each penny in these purposely small contributions." He also forwards to Mr. Barbar a token of the esteem of the working men of Glasgow, in the shape of an inkstand, which, "like Mr. Barbar himself, is of real precious metal."

ANOTHER SEA-SERPENT.—The following is a report made by Captain Suckling, of the ship *Carnatic*, of London, of a sea-serpent seen by him between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena:—"On the 26th of January, in latitude 19.10 S., long. 10.6 W., about five minutes after noon, my attention was called by Captain Shuttleworth, a passenger on board the *Carnatic*, to a large spar sticking out of the water on end some thirty feet above the level of the sea. It appeared to me to be the lower mast of some wrecked vessel, and having the glass in my hand, with which I had been looking at an American vessel in sight, I examined it narrowly. It seemed to be passing very rapidly to the eastward, having altered its bearings several points in the course of a few minutes, when it suddenly disappeared, and came up shortly afterwards astern of the ship. It was seen by all those on deck at the time, and it is their opinion, as well as my own, that it was an enormous sea-serpent. The American ship *A. B. Thompson*, from Bombay to London, was in company at the time—wind light and variable, with clear weather." We have not space for the sketch, obligingly sent with this account.

HUNTERS OF BOOKSTALLS.—and what true lover of books is not fond of that sport, which the French describe in a single word, *bouquinier*—have experienced the pleasure of suddenly discovering some *curiosité* in an unexpected manner. Something of this was felt by ourselves upon finding a *rareissimus*, nay, we believe unique copy of a little volume of epigrams, and a translation of Ovid's "Elegies," by Christopher Marlowe. It was in a catalogue of old books issued by Mr. E. G. Thomas, that this treasure lay hid, and, among other curious features, the book was especially recommended from containing a sonnet by Ben Jonson hitherto unknown. Mr. Thomas, who has lately joined the honourable craft of biblioplists, is a gentleman who has long been known in the literary world and upon the press; and in his catalogue, which contains the result of many years' private collection, will be found much of the greatest interest to collectors.—*Critic*.

THE RECRUITING DEPARTMENT, Horse Guards, has just issued the following circular:—"At the instance of the Secretary of State for War the General-Commanding-in-Chief directs that it be notified that soldiers who have purchased their discharge, or obtained a free discharge by indulgence, and who subsequently re-enlist within two years after their discharge, will be allowed to reckon their former service towards pension; which regulation, however, is only to apply to men who have re-enlisted or may re-enlist after the 30th of June, 1857."

M. Garnier, Mayor of St. Romain-sous-Versigny (Saône-et-Loire), and the oldest municipal functionary in France, has just died at the age of 100 years and 5 months.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The young Princess de Ligne, daughter of the President of the Belgian Senate, died at Brussels on Thursday week, aged nineteen, of the attack of typhus fever under which she had been labouring for some time.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Claudius Francis Du Pasquier, Esq., to be Apothecary in Ordinary to her Majesty's household jointly with John Nussey, Esq., in the room of Charles Craddock, Esq., deceased.

On Thursday week the ceremony of consecrating a new synagogue in York-street, opposite the Cheetham Townhall, Manchester, was performed by the Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler, the Chief Rabbi.

On the 1st April next, and thenceforward, a letter or packet of printed papers, addressed to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, or Bermuda, may be registered on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of 6d., be paid in advance.

Mr. William Watt has returned home from Naples. He spent a week with his unfortunate brother, and on his return to London had an interview with Lord Malmesbury at the Foreign Office.

The uncultivated moors and "landes" in France amount to nearly 20,000,000 acres, without reckoning marshes, which by drainage might be transformed into pasture land.

The two Greek seamen, Selepane and Alipis, who were convicted at the late Swansea Assizes of the murder of Metrophano, a countryman, are ordered for execution on Saturday (to-day), at Swansea. This will be the first time the extreme penalty of the law has been carried into effect at Swansea.

The examiners at Oxford appointed to award the Arnold prize for the best historical essay have awarded the prize of the present year, on "The Close of the Tenth Century of the Christian Era," to Mr. Richard Watson Dixon, B.A., of Pembroke College.

Ten thousand copies of M. de la Guéronnière's semi-official pamphlet on the English alliance were sold in Paris during the first day.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, to be Captain of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, in the room of Thomas Henry, Lord Foley, resigned.

Colonel Alvarado, of the Costa Rica army, has been degraded from his rank and sentenced to four years' imprisonment for surrendering to Colonel Frank Anderson, the filibuster, without a battle.

A young lady was killed at Godley, Cheshire, last week, by the explosion of a kitchen boiler.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 680,517 lb., which is a decrease of 33,386 lb., compared with the previous statement.

Kinsale is to be made a station for dépôts of English regiments. The accommodation, including Chichester, is for 1100 men, with a good rifle range one mile and a half distant.

A suicide mania has prevailed at San Francisco. Thirteen suicides and attempts at self-destruction were perpetrated in a fortnight.

A statue is about to be erected to Oliver Goldsmith in the land of his birth. A subscription has been opened in Dublin, and the Lord Lieutenant has given £100.

The *Moniteur* (Paris) contains an analysis of the leading article published by the *Times* on the pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre," and reproduces several passages of that article.

The *Hampshire Advertiser* states that Southampton has been chosen as a local centre for the examinations by the University of Oxford for the degree of Associate of Arts, and that the first examination will be held there on the 21st of June next.

The second meeting of the Fox Club this season took place on Saturday evening last at Brooks's.

St. Paul's Church, Herne-hill, Dulwich, is to be rebuilt forthwith. The whole of the walls, tower, and spire were uninjured by the late fire, and will be available for the new building. It is expected that the church will be reopened at the end of June or early in July.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Mr. Richard Dry, late Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tasmania.

Advices from Marseilles state that the service of the electric telegraph between France and Algeria is for the moment interrupted by some disarrangement in the cable from La Spezia to Corsica.

The remains found at Waterloo-bridge about six months ago, after remaining so long in charge of the police at the Bow-street station, were on Sunday conveyed to the Woking Cemetery, and there buried.

Mr. Bowyer, M.P. (says a Newry paper), has just been elected by the Chapter of the Order at Rome a Knight of the Sacred Religious and Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2894; on Monday and Tuesday (evening), 4700; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 770; one students' evening (Wednesday), 306; total, 8670.

Mr. J. Abernethy Kingdon has been unanimously elected surgeon to the City of London Truss Society. The society has been established just fifty years, and the jubilee festival is about to take place some time in May, under the presidency of Lord Ebury.

The report of Dr. Farr on the International Statistical Congress, held at Vienna last year, has just been published. It is a digest of all the matters brought before the congress, as well as a convenient memorial of that interesting meeting.

Alderman Salomons, the ex-Mayor, has funded the sum of £1050 Consols, producing thirty guineas annually, for the education and support of a youth at the City of London School. A bust of Mr. Salomons, executed at the expense of the Court of Aldermen, is to be placed in the school.

The number of patients received at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during the last week, was 1057, of which 136 were new cases.

The Rev. Henry Christmas's Lent lectures at St. Peter's, Cornhill, on "Scenes in the Life of Christ," are attracting large congregations.

It is rumoured that it is the intention of Government to increase the accommodation at Shorncliffe Camp, so that 10,000 soldiers may be stationed there.

It is now stated that the new Covent-garden Theatre cannot be opened for the Royal Italian Opera earlier than the month of June.

A letter from the Empress Eugénie was read at the Court of Common Council on Friday, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of a medal struck to commemorate the visit of herself and her husband to the City.

From an experiment made last week at Portsmouth, by order of the new Lords of the Admiralty, it appears that, if necessary, eighty gunboats, now lying up under sheds, might be aloft and have steam up in twenty-four hours.

At Madeira a very heavy gale has recently been experienced, attended with much damage to shipping.

At the York Assizes, on Tuesday, Joseph Shepherd was convicted of the murder of Bethel Parkinson, at Wadsworth, and sentenced to death, without hope of mercy.

The Old Berkshire foxhounds will not go out again this season.

The supplementary estimate required to make good the deficiency of the vote for the embodied Militia, for the year 1857-58, amounts to £600,000.

The yellow fever has been very bad among the shipping at Rio de Janeiro, above 500 seamen being in the hospital there from that fearful disease.

We learn from the *Gloucester Journal* that Sir Maurice Berkeley has taken the preliminary steps to forward his claim to the barony of Berkeley by tenure, which has been so long in his family, and that his petition with that view has been presented.

Mr. Rowland Hill occupied an hour after the close of work at the Post Office on Saturday evening last in giving a lecture to such of the porters, letter-carriers, and others, as chose to attend, on the eclipse of the Sun.

Letters from King George's Sound, received by the last Australian mail, state that a gold-field has been found at that settlement. The discovery was made by a convict and another man, by whom several specimens had been brought in.

At the Devon Assize, held at Exeter on Tuesday, John Barwick was found guilty of the murder of Maria Blackmore at Lynton on the 16th December last, and sentenced to death.

On Wednesday week a meeting of clergymen and laymen was held at Manchester—the Hon. Colonel Lindsay in the chair—to promote the restoration of the free use of parish churches to the people at large.



THE ROYAL WEDDING TOUP.—ENTRY OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM INTO BERLIN

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION,
PORTLAND GALLERY.

THE National Institution of the Fine Arts, whose eleventh annual exhibition was opened at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street, on Monday last, was itself founded upon the debris of one called the "Free Exhibition," which had an existence of two or three years' duration. The distinguishing features in the constitution of this establishment was that of "Free-trade"—artists purchasing wall-room for their works, without the intervention of a committee of selection; and, if we are not mistaken, this principle, which has many recommendations, as well as many drawbacks, is still adhered to. It need hardly be suggested that a collection of works of living artists got together after this manner must be of a very miscellaneous character, and runs the risk of presenting great extremes of merit—or rather, shall we say it?—demerit. Where no test or restriction but the artist's ability to pay a certain rental for the privilege of exhibiting his picture exists, who himself is the sole judge as to its claims to the honour of public exhibition, we must not be surprised to find a great number of works, intermingled with the rest, in which even the commonest technic requirements are very imperfectly consulted, whilst in the higher essentials of art they are altogether wanting; we must not even be disappointed if, upon inspection, the majority turn out to be below the average of mediocrity. Having thus put the case generally, we are bound to state that the truth of the position is but too amply realised in the exhibition now in question, which, therefore, though presenting here and there a few creditable and agreeable exceptions, it would be as vain as it is irksome to criticise in detail. Viewed, however, in another light, namely, as a school for young aspiring hands, some of whom may be destined in a future day to supply better things, the display, with all its faults, is not without interest to the Art-public.

Looking at the mass of works here exhibited, the prevailing tendency appears to be for landscape, or at least scenery-painting; but when we except the names of Messrs. Williamson, Boddington, S. Percy, Arthur Gilbert, Hulme, Pettit, Underhill, and some few others who exhibit a command of the ruling conventionalities of their art, the results are, generally speaking, so crude and defective as to be entitled to be considered only in the light of experiments of the self-taught. Genre subjects, including studies of children, domestic interiors, comic story-telling pictures, with fish, game, and still life, are the next most numerous class, but in the aggregate falling far short of the landscapes; whilst in the historical line we have scarcely any, and only one which calls for special notice, and to which we therefore give precedence in the following review:—

No. 334, "Christ Betrayed," by R. S. Lauder, R.S.A., is undoubtedly a work of considerable pretensions. Christ is represented in profile, about the middle of the canvas, with the eleven faithful disciples behind him. Having asked of the armed band the question "Whom seek ye?" to their answer, "Jesus of Nazareth," he replies, "I am he;" when, according to the version of John, "they went backward and fell to the ground." The interpretation of this passage is, perhaps, not very certain—whether they fell or prostrated themselves involuntarily in homage, or fell as from being overcome, or from physical inability to keep their feet. We incline to the former view; Mr. Lauder appears to have adopted the latter, and has represented two or three figures lying on the ground, in various rather studied attitudes, as though they had been slain in battle; whilst others stoop to aid and sympathise with them, and Judas stands erect, but with a sinister and perturbed expression, in the midst. The composition, generally, wants that grand essential harmony. The colouring is rich, but, to our mind, with too great a predominance of yellow.

35, "An English Landscape," by H. B. Gray, with a corn-field in the foreground, and a fine broad distance, with river flowing between, though small in execution in parts, is, upon the whole, agreeable.

45, "Our River," by Sidney R. Perry (the Thames of course), aims at effect by the superposition of a mass of green foliage upon a leaden-dark thunder-cloud; but, just as we see it, was it ever really studied from nature?

60, "A Golden Sunset in North Wales," by Arthur Gilbert, is a glowing and well-filled canvas: the broad rays of the sun shoot almost horizontally athwart the grand mountain range; the foreground, broken with furze, &c., being executed with minute detail. 90, "A Welsh Valley," by A. W. Williams, also displays a clever effect of sunset, with a pleasant group of cattle in the foreground. 104, "A Coast Woodland, North Devon," by H. Moore, is more remarkable as an elaborate botanical study than for pictorial achievement.

238, "Winking Tapers faintly peep high from my Lady's Bower," by J. E. Lauder, is the title of a showy picture of a lady, with a lute, sitting in a balcony by starlight. 458, "The Lesson of Embroidery," by M. J. Lawless, introduces a Sister of Charity as the instructress of three very uninteresting young ladies, one of whom has an elaborate hole in her pinafore. 476, "Importance," by James Hayllar, is a clever enough little sketch of a plump little urchin—a regular mamma's pet—dressed for the morning's walk. The red worsted leggings are marvels of hosiery-work. H. L. Rolfe's fish subjects are always life-like, and we remark several good examples in the rooms.

CAMELS IN AMERICA.—In a former Number we gave an account of the introduction of these "ships of the desert" into the new Continent. A letter from Los Angeles, dated Jan 21, gives the following particulars of the arrival of a string of these denizens of the East in the Far West:—"Lieutenant Beale and about fourteen camels stalked into town last Friday week, and gave our streets quite an Oriental aspect. It looks oddly enough to see—outside of a menagerie—a herd of those huge, awkward, but docile animals move about in our midst, with people riding them like horses, and brings up weird and far-off associations to the Eastern traveller (whether by book or otherwise) of the lands of the mosque, crescent, or turban—of the pilgrim, mufti, and dervish—with visions of the great shrines of the world, Mecca and Jerusalem, and the tolling throngs that have for centuries wended thither, of the burning sands of Arabia and Sahara, where the desert is boundless like the ocean, and the camel is the 'ship' thereof. These camels, under Lieutenant Beale, are all grown and serviceable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle, and are very gentle. All belong to the one-humped species except one, which is a cross between the one and two humped kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzly looking hybrid, a camel mule of colossal proportions. These animals are admirably adapted to the travel across our continent, and their introduction by our Government was a brilliant idea, the result of which is beginning most happily. At first Lieutenant Beale thought that the animals were going to fail; they appeared likely to give out; their backs got sore; but he resolved to know whether they would do or not. He loaded them heavily with provisions, which they soon were able to carry with ease, and thence came through to Fort Tejon, living themselves on bushes, prickly pears, and whatever they could pick up on the route. They went without water from six to ten days, and even packed it a long distance for the mules when crossing deserts. They were found capable of packing 1000 lb. weight a-piece, and travelling with their load from thirty to forty miles per day, all the while finding their own food over an almost barren country. Their drivers say that they will get fat where a jackass would starve to death. The 'mule,' as they call him, or cross between the camel and dromedary, will pack 2200 lb. The animals are now on their return to the Colorado River, for the purpose of carrying provisions for Lieutenant Beale and the military escort, who, it is conjectured, will penetrate thence as far as possible into the Mormon country."

IMPERIAL TROUT.—The experiment made by order of the Emperor of the French to stock the waters at St. Cloud with trout hatched artificially has met with complete success. It is stated that the waters at St. Cloud were never before inhabited by any species of Salmonide. The trout are extremely numerous, and promise to yield highly-productive returns, in a commercial point of view. The principal object of the Emperor is to ascertain whether the production of fish by artificial means is more profitable than the cultivation of land, taking the same superficial area in both cases.

AN AURORA BOREALIS, as seen at Shrewsbury on Sunday night, a little before nine o'clock, is thus described by a Correspondent:—"The appearance, for the first five or six minutes, was extremely beautiful, and more brilliant and decided than any other I ever beheld. It consisted of seven distinct radiated columns of light extending from the North-west to north-east (as far as I could judge from the situation of the Pole Star), the centre luminary being as nearly north as possible. Its uniform appearance, however, was of very short duration, as the different columns gradually became wider, till at length they joined each other and formed one grand expanse of light, with occasional streaks of light shooting towards the zenith." We are sorry that we have not space for the charming sketch which accompanied this account.

The revolution in Peru is drawing to a close, and Government have offered liberal and merciful propositions of peace.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

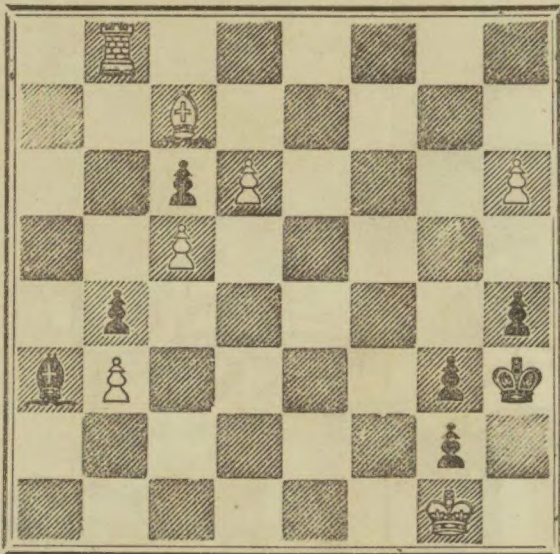
R. H. T. Sigma.—Should always be good enough to look twice before asking such questions. How is it possible they could fail to see that if White, in Problem 732, gave check with his Kt, Black would take it with his Rook, giving check also?
I. P. E. Bologna.—Mr. Ley's "ingenious stratagem" is a perfectly correct. The same may be said of Mr. Worma's R. Nigma 1069. The solution of the other shall be given, if we have space, next week. With respect to the problems sent for examination, they will be reported on in their turn.
RECEIVED.—H. T. B., "Sketches of Living Chess-players by Box, Junior;" Epsilon, I. M. G., C. W. R., Philo-Chess.
E. B. C. F. (New York).—A despatch was forwarded three weeks back.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 733, by Mrs. Ars Sur Moselle, R. Penton, Jacob, Waltham-le-Wold, P. T. H., L. us d'Or, Punchinello, I. M. G., Philo-Chess, M. P., W. T. W., Murdoch, G. P., W. S. B. J., I. P. W. M., S. P. Q. R., Fanny, G. D. G., Manukia, Muscus, Piebald, Ljnas, D. M., K. Frean, C. I. Fisher, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 731.

(This solution was withheld at the request of numerous Correspondents.)
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch) P takes R, or (a) 2. K to Q 4th (ch) K to Q 4th
(If Black play 2. R to Q 6th, then follows 3. Q to Kt 8th (ch) and 4. Q takes K—Mate.)
3. Q to Q 2nd Anything
4. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 735.

Composed by M. C. F. DE JAENISCH, for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and win.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Queen's Knight to the Amateur from Mexico.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)
(K Kt's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q 3rd B to K 3rd
5. B takes B P takes B
6. Q to Q Kt 3rd K to Q 2nd
(Very dangerous play.)
7. P to Q 4th P takes P
8. P takes P K Kt to K B 3rd
9. P to Q 5th P takes P
10. P takes P Q to K sq (ch)
11. B to K 3rd Q Kt to K 4th
12. Kt to Q 4th Q to K Kt 3rd
13. Castles (K's side) P to Q Kt 3rd
And Black surrendered.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)
(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K 4th
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd K B to Q B 4th
4. Kt to K 2nd P to Q 3rd
5. Kt to K Kt 3rd Q B to K 3rd
6. P to Q R 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
7. B to K 2nd Castles
8. Castles P to K B 4th
9. P to Q 4th K B to K Kt 3rd
10. P to Q 4th P takes Q P
11. P takes P Q B to Q 2nd
12. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q R 4th
13. P to Q Kt 5th Q Kt to Q Kt sq
And wins.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)
(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K 4th
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd P to Q 4th
4. Kt to K 2nd Q B to K Kt 5th
5. P to K B 3rd Q B to K 3rd
6. Kt to K Kt 3rd K B to Q 3rd
7. B to Q Kt 5th K Kt to K B 3rd
8. Castles Castles
9. P to K B 4th Q B to K Kt 5th
10. Q to K sq P takes P
11. P takes P K R to K sq
12. Q to K B 2nd K Kt to K 5th
13. R takes Kt R takes Kt
And White resigned.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's Q Kt from the board.)
(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd P to K 3rd
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd K Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd K B to K Kt 2nd
4. Kt to K 2nd Castles
5. Kt to K Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
6. K B to Q 3rd P to Q B 4th
7. Castles Q Kt to Q B 3rd
8. P to K B 4th P to Q 5th
9. P to K 4th P to Q R 3rd
10. P to Q R 4th Q Kt to Kt 5th
11. K B to Q B 4th P to Q Kt 4th
12. P takes P Q B to Q Kt 2nd
13. P to Q 3rd P to Q R 4th
14. P to K B 5th P to her 3rd
15. Q B to Q B sq P to K 4th
16. P takes K Kt P K R takes P
17. P to K R 3rd Q to Q 2nd
18. K R to K B 2nd Q to Q 3rd
19. Q to K B 3rd Q B to his sq
20. Q B to K Kt 5th K Kt to K R 2nd
21. Q B to his sq B to K 3rd
22. Kt to K B sq B takes B
23. Q Kt P takes B K Kt to K B 3rd
24. P to K Kt 4th K Kt to K R 2nd
25. P to K R 4th Q to K 2nd
26. Q to K R 3rd B to K B 3rd
27. B to K R 6th B to K Kt 2nd
And, in a move or two, Black surrendered.

WYNNSTAY.

WE give in an accompanying page an Engraving of this ancient Mansion—the residence of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P.—which was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 6th instant, as recorded in this Journal last week. The mansion was situated within a magnificent park, near to the village of Ruabon, and close to the Great Western Railway, about five miles from Wrexham, Denbighshire. The park and grounds, which are upwards of eight miles round, are finely wooded, and are traversed by Wat's Dyke (the old name of the seat was Watstay) and Offa's Dyke. There are also two lakes in the grounds. Within the grounds are a memorial pillar, erected by Watt in 1789, to the memory of the late Sir Watkin, about 110 feet high; the Waterloo Tower; and a cenotaph, by Wyatville, near Nant y Bale hollow, on the river.

The house was extensive, but possessed little architectural beauty, it having been erected at different periods and with no uniformity of taste. It was cased with fine white stone; and as a family residence offered large accommodation to visitors. In the days of the present Baronet's grandfather a Thespian temple was attached to the house, in which the great English Rocius used frequently to display his histrionic talents, as also several members of the Kemble family, when Roger Kemble, with his *corps théâtrique*, visited the neighbouring city of Chester. This hall of amusement was converted by the late Sir Watkin into a spacious dining-room, in which that hospitable Baronet used to entertain annually, for several years, in September, some 700 or 800 crack agriculturists to a sumptuous dinner. At length the great dining-hall became incorporated with the mansion, adding materially to the conveniences of the house. The carcass of the Thespian Temple still remains covered with ivy. When the present Baronet came into possession of the property he projected several important alterations in the building, which were made at the cost of several thousand pounds.

The Wynnstay library and MSS. were rare and highly valuable. Amongst the collection of works of art may be named a series of family portraits of the Wynn and the Williams families—some by Vandeyck, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.; a portrait of Charles II. by Vandeyck; fine busts of William Pitt, Lord Granville, and other distinguished men; a fine collection of Welsh and English MSS.; the celebrated Waterloo punchbowl, &c.

Mr. Ferrey, the architect, has received instructions from Sir Watkin to prepare plans for rebuilding the mansion; and as soon as the ruins can be cleared away and the necessary preliminary arrangements made the works will be commenced.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Wrexham was held on Wednesday week to consider the best means of expressing their sympathy and condolence with the hon. Baronet. Amongst other things it was resolved that an address be presented to Sir Watkin, and a subscription commenced to present a casket of jewels to Lady Wynn. On the following day Sir Watkin attended at the Townhall to receive the address. The room was crowded to excess. The hon. Baronet was accompanied by his brother-in-law and a few other friends. The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, referred to the respect and affectionate esteem in which the family had long been held, and especially the late and the present Baronet; and the terms in which his worship expressed these feelings on the part of the community repeatedly moved Sir Watkin to tears. In conclusion the Mayor read the address, which had been prepared by the Vicar, the Rev. G. Cunliffe. In acknowledging this kind attention, Sir Watkin said no one could know how many kind friends he had until some calamity like the recent occurrence called forth the expression of their kindness and sympathy. He knew not whom to thank most, his rich friends or his poorer neighbours, who gave them shelter and clothing, or the poor colliers who gave their willing help on the morning of the fearful calamity. The kindness of all classes he could never forget. Lady Wynn had desired him to thank them all most cordially, and to express her devout thankfulness to God that no human life was sacrificed. The proceedings terminated with three times three cheers for Sir Watkin and the same for Lady Wynn.

The present Sir Watkin is the sixth Baronet; he was born in 1820; in 1852 married his cousin, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B.; succeeded to the baronetcy in 1840; and since 1841 has represented the county of Denbigh in Parliament.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE great solar eclipse of 1858 has come and gone, and to thousands has proved a great disappointment. We have been favoured with many sketches and photographs of the eclipse from different parts of the country, but we regret we cannot find room for them.

In the metropolis and its neighbourhood every point of prominence and open space had on Monday its knot of beholders—it being a bright and beautiful morning, and everything promising a favourable view of the phenomenon. The Parks, Primrose-hill, Hampstead-heath, Greenwich Park, Blackheath, and the other different open spaces, were thronged by persons provided with glasses to observe the Sun's obscuration; as was Trafalgar-square, the bridges, the Duke of York's Column, the Monument, St. Paul's, the public offices, and, indeed, every place from which an uninterrupted sight was likely to be obtained; and the itinerant vendors of stained glass obtained a ready sale for their wares till about the middle of the day, when a "change came o'er the spirit" of the dream, and the obscuration of the Sun by the clouds that then took place put a stop to their traffic, and cooled the ardour of many a spectator. About 44 min. 55 sec. past eleven the commencement of the eclipse was first visible, through the medium of coloured glasses, but at first, as certain capricious clouds had burst their bondage and were flitting about, hither and thither, over the Sun's face, it was doubted whether it was really the commencement of the extraordinary phenomenon. From this time the clouds began to come up from the westward, covering the Sun at frequent intervals, and by twelve o'clock a dense curtain, which entirely hid the Sun, had spread itself from east to west, and north to south, followed by a cold wind and a heavy, leaden, misty kind of haze, very much resembling an early autumnal metropolitan fog. Shortly after one o'clock a slight break in the clouds showed the faint outline of the Sun, with the shadow of the Moon just leaving after totality of obscuration, which had a most beautiful effect. This continued for a few seconds, and the outer line of the Sun, crescent-shaped, like a new Moon, shown out with a brilliancy truly delightful, and was again as suddenly lost to view. The light from this time continued to increase till it assumed the usual smoky aspect of a London wintry day, and which continued throughout the remainder of the day. As seen from the gallery of St. Paul's it is thus described:—"Towards one o'clock matters brightened a little, and a general cheer announced that the clouds had broken, and that the eclipse was plainly to be seen. So nearly annular was it at this moment as to appear complete. The whole centre of the Sun was quite black; the luminous ring glistened over nine-tenths of its circumference; and the increasing coldness of the air proved how large a proportion of the solar heat we were being deprived of. A second chance occurred at half-past one, when the obscuration was said to be at its height: the people had a second good view."

Observations were taken at Greenwich of the temperature and humidity of the air every five minutes during the eclipse, the barometer being read at the same time. The temperature of the air at nine a.m. was 44½ degrees, and it gradually rose until it attained the height of 50 degrees at the commencement of the eclipse. It continued rising until noon, being at that time 50½ degrees, and then commenced gradually and uniformly descending, till it reached the minimum of 48.2 degrees at three minutes past one, being about the time of the Sun's greatest obscuration. After this time the temperature rose as gradually as it had previously descended, being 52.1.3 at the end of the eclipse. The humidity of the air (saturation being equal to 100) was 74 at nine a.m., and decreased to 63 at the commencement of the eclipse, and was then constant until half-past twelve o'clock, after which time the air became more humid until the totality took place, its degree at that time being represented by 69. The air then steadily increased in humidity, and at the close of the eclipse was 74. The barometer at nine a.m. read 29.928 inches, reduced to the sea level; and at the commencement of the phenomenon read 29.936 inches. After this time, and throughout the eclipse, the readings varied but little. Strips of prepared photographic paper, exposed to the Sun every five minutes, sensibly decreased in their shade of tint after twenty minutes past twelve o'clock; and for about five minutes

(Continued on page 308.)

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer),
Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment.
Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street.
Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street.
Jew and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

ANTONI FORRER,
Artist in Hair and Jewellery,
by Appointment.
32, Baker-street, Portman-square
(nearly opposite the Bazaar).
Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late Establishment in Regent-street.

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—
DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom that he has been making, and is now making, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An Illustrated Book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS
TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS OF BROOCHES, Lockets, Bracelets, &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. Registered designs of Brooches, Chains, and Locket Cases or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 4s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and
Hall-marked KEYS sent in a Morocco box to any part of the kingdom on receipt of 21s. or a Post-office order.—GEORGE DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO FREEMASONS at Home and Abroad.—
BRO JOHN MOTT THEARLE, Manufacturer of Jewels, Clothing, Furniture, Banners, &c., for the Craft. Mark, Royal Arch, K. T., and higher degrees. No. 198, Fleet-street, London, wholesale and retail. Merchants, Lodges, Tilers, and the Trade supplied on most advantageous terms. A choice collection of Masonic Jewels, Pins, Rings, and Studs always on hand. Copy the address.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going while being wound £4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped 6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases 8 8 0
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.
Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly-engraved case 13 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power 10 10 0
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance 17 17 0
Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon a receipt of a remittance of the amount.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR" in
the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 328, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 3d. stamp.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by
seminant makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and M'CULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manu-
facturers, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, have a Show-room expressly fitted up for the display of Drawing and Dining Room CLOCKS, manufactured in splendid Ormolu, and exquisitely modelled antique Bronzes, the movements of first-class finish, striking the hours and half-hours. Each Clock is warranted. Staircase Clocks in fashionably-moulded cases. Dials for Counting-houses. All charged at manufacturing prices.
The New Buildings, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.

SARL and SONS, Watch and Clock Manu-
facturers, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and splendid stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, each warranted, and twelve months' trial allowed.
Silver Watches of highly-finished construction, and jewelled, with fashionable exterior, at 50s. to £10 10s.
Gold Watches, of all descriptions of movements, from £6 6s. to £50.
Books of Patterns and Prices can be obtained; and all orders, with a remittance, promptly attended to.

SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths and Jewellers,
Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—The ground floor of the New Building most judiciously devoted to the display of Fine Gold Jewellery and Fine Gold Chains.
In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and endless assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent gems, Bracelets and Necklaces, Pins and Studs, &c. All newly manufactured, and in the most recent style. The quality of the gold is warranted.
Fine Gold Chains are charged according to their respective weights, and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.
Books of Patterns and Prices can be obtained.
Letters promptly attended to.

SARL and SONS, Silversmiths (the New
Building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of London-manufactured SILVER PLATE, containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard.
Silver Spoons and Forks at 7s. 4d. per dozen.
Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at 25s. the full service.
Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from £5 10s. to £100.
A large and costly display of Silver Presentation Plates, charged at per ounce—Silver department of the building.
Books of Designs and Prices may be obtained.

SARL and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturing
ELECTRO and ARGENTINE SILVER PLATERS, Nos. 17 and 18, Cornhill.—In the splendid Show Rooms devoted to this department of the business will be found every article usually manufactured.
Corner Dishes and Covers—Dish Covers—Soup and Sauce Tureens—Cruet Frames—Tea and Coffee Services—Magnificent Epergnes and Candelabra—Salvers and Tea Trays.
The Argentine Silver Spoons and Forks, solely manufactured by Sarl and Sons, at one-sixth the cost of solid Silver, are especially recommended, having stood the test of Fifteen Years' experience.
Books of Drawings and Prices may be obtained.
All orders by post punctually attended to.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.—
A Pamphlet of Prices with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent post-free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

CLOCKS for ROOMS.—Designs original,
elegant, and in pure taste. Works the very best (with the latest improvements). Prices extremely moderate. Assortment the largest in London. General style and finish all that can be desired.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SEND TEN STAMPS for SAMPLE
SPOON of SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER, or twenty for one Electro-Plated which if put to the most severe test will be found unequalled by any other metal for durability in wear. Made into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, cruet-frames, &c.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-
SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN (Brothers), Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING-WILLIAM STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest stock of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks, Ivory Table Knives, Full Size, Fiddle Pattern, full size.
Balance Handles, which cannot possibly become loose. Per Doz. 25s. 6d.
Table Knives 35 0
Dessert Knives 18 0
Carvers (per pair) 9 0
As above, with Sterling Silver Tea Spoons 16 0
Gilt Bowls 34 0
Mustard " (6s. per doz.) 14 0
Egg " extra 24 0
Messrs. Mappin (Brothers) respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.
Mappin (Brothers), 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.
A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, unusually low prices. Also every description of Cut Table Glass, highly advantageous.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.
Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Biscuit, and other China; Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze); Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Brasses, Candelabra, and many other art manufactures; all in the best taste, and at very moderate prices.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

CHANDELIERS in CUT CRYSTAL, for
Gas or Candles. A large stock; patterns numerous and beautiful; quality irreproachable. All designed and manufactured by THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—Simple, strong,
and well finished, the Lamps of Pearce and Son continue to maintain their great superiority over every other kind, while for originality, beauty, and good taste, the patterns are allowed to be the best in the Trade.—THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C., Direct Importers of Colza Oil only of the first quality.

THE PATENT REFLECTING and
WARM-AIR STOVE.—The great advantage in this new stove is, it has the largest reflecting surface, with the important addition of hot-air chambers, which can be made valuable when required, imparting the most agreeable warmth, with great economy in fuel; it has an ordinary open fireplace, and is an effectual cure for smoky chimneys, without addition to the cost. They are of elegant design, and made suitable for any room and office. The public is invited to view the stove in operation at the Penkilbanon Furnishing Ironmongery Premises, 55 and 58, Baker-street. Prospectus, with Plans, free.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, BATHS.—The
PANKLIBANON, 55 and 58, and Bazaar, Baker-street. The largest Show-rooms in London, containing the best and most varied stock of splendid Electro-Silver Plate, superior Cutlery warranted, Stoves, Fenders, and Fireirons, elegant Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea-Urns, paper Tea-trays, Baths, Hall Lanterns, and Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Garden Seats, and Wirework. Purchasers are invited to view this vast collection of useful and Ornamental furnishing requisites, all of the best manufacture, which is unequalled elsewhere.
The best Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.
Moderator Lamps, 4s. 6d. each.
Purdonian Cold Boxes, 4s. 6d. each.
Ivory balance-handle Table Knives, 11s. per dozen.
Registered Brass Gas-lighters, 9d. each.
N.B. The prices marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogues free.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST
ARTICLES, at DEANE'S Ironmongery and Furnishing Warehouse, Established A.D. 1790. A Priced Furnishing List, free by post.—Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

LOOKING-GLASSES and FURNITURE of
the best quality, at moderate prices.—NOSOTTI'S, 398 and 9, Oxford-street. Established 1822. W.

VAL DE PENAS.—Connoisseurs are informed
that our House possesses a limited quantity of this rare old WINE, and offer it at a very moderate price—viz., 48s. per dozen.—CADIZ WINE COMPANY, 64, St. James's-street, London N.B. Carriage-free. Established 1847.

WINES from the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—
PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, BUCCELLAS, and MAR-SALA, all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and Portuguese vines at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, whence Her Majesty's Government always imports the best Port for half duty. Two samples for 12 stamps. Brandy, excellent, 30s. per dozen. W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 357, Oxford-street, W.

LEMON-FLAVOURED SODA-WATER.—
WITHY and CO. caution the Public not to accept spurious imitations of their LEMON-FLAVOURED SODA-WATER, which can only be obtained from their Manufactory, Orange-grove, Bath, or of their recognised Agents. Price, carriage-free, 40s. per six dozen, including bottles, which may be returned. Every bottle has their name on a coloured label.

BELL and CO.'S PATENT GELATINE
for making Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c., &c., in packets, at 6d. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Also, PATENT REFINED GELATINE, a pure and economical substitute for Russian Isinglass, in packets, at 6d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold wholesale and retail at 338, Oxford-street, London; Savory and Moore, Bond-street; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Crocose and Blackwell, Soho-square; Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; also by the principal Chemists, Grocers, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the Kingdom.

FLOUR for PASTRY, &c.—To PASTRY-
COOKS, Club-houses, Hotelkeepers, and Families requiring first-class flour. Now landing a cargo of 1000 bags, the first importation of "ARLBY'S" celebrated FLOUR, which is acknowledged by the best judges to be the finest article in flour ever produced in this or any other country, and to which was awarded the Council Medal at the Exhibition, 1851. For the convenience of consumers, it has been packed in bags containing 50lbs. each, properly secured, having D Arlby's stamp on lead attached, without which none is genuine. Price 10s. 6d. bag included. Address H. BARTROP (late Slater), English and Foreign Flour Warehouse, Queen's-road East, Chelsea, S.W. Terms, cash. Established sixty years.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.
ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for
making superior Barley Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids; much approved for making a delicious custard pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups. ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious support for the aged, in a positive remedy for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children. Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 61, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

HOMOEOPATHIC PATIENTS.—Dyspeptics
and persons of delicate constitution are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, which is prepared with the greatest possible care upon well-tested principles, by which the redundant, oleaginous, and grosser parts of the nut are entirely removed, and its nutritious and valuable properties fully developed. Sold by most Grocers and Dealers in Town and Country, of whom may be had the application of the following simple Dietetic Rules, and all kinds of plain and fancy Cakes and Chocolates. See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers," London.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC
COCOA.—This exquisite preparation, combining in an eminent degree the pureness, nutriment, and fine aroma of the fresh nut, is a delicious and wholesome beverage to all, and especially adapted to those under homoeopathic treatment. It agrees with the most delicate and irritable digestive organs, is soothing and agreeable to the nerves, and proves at the same time both invigorating and refreshing. Sold wholesale by Taylor Brothers, at their Mills, 211, Brick-lane, London; and retail by most respectable Grocers and Dealers in the kingdom.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
And pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

GLYCERINE.—An impure Glycerine is now
being sold on the statement that it is as pure as the PATENT DISTILLED GLYCERINE of PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY. The Company beg the application of the following simple tests: For impure small, rub a few drops over the back of your hand, when the fetid mucus smell will, if present, at once come out. For lead and other metallic impurities, test by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen. For lime and other earthy impurities, test by oxalate of ammonia, or chloride of barium. The Company are not responsible for any Glycerine except that sold in bottles having certificates lettered "Price's Patent."
Price's Patent Candle Company, Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

FINEST FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s. 6d. per
Gallon, cash.—Messrs. LEMAIRE and CO., of Paris. Sole Dépôt in England, the London Soap and Candle Company, 76, Bond-street. Theirs is the finest and purest Colza Oil imported, and will burn in every kind of lamp now in use. Also reduced prices for all Candles, Soap, Oils, &c.

FLOWERS PLATE POWDER, as supplied
for cleaning the Plate at the Refreshment Rooms, House of Lords, &c., &c., may be obtained through all chemists, or direct from Flower, Chemist, Matlock. In Boxes, at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each.

BENZINE COLLAS
CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from
Gloves, Hats, Boots, Silk, Carpet, &c., &c.
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

KING and CO, SILKMERCERS, &c., 243,
Regent-street, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, beg to announce that during the late commercial crisis they have purchased many thousand pounds' worth of new SILKS, MUSLINS, BAREGES, IRISH POPLINS, &c., which they intend selling during the ensuing season at Half-price.

LADIES, WRITE for PATTERNS of the
NEW SILKS and other Fabrics, and save fifty per cent in your Spring Purchases.—Address to KING and CO., Regent-st., London.

CAMBRICS.—PATTERNS POST-FREE.
Swiss Cambrics, 3s. 6d. the Full Dress, French Brillants, 3s. 9d. the Full Dress—usually sold at 7s. 6d.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

MUSLINS.—PATTERNS POST-FREE.
Jaconets 2s. 11d. the Full Dress.
Organdies 5s. 6d. "
Chiot Mus'ins 6s. 6d. "
Flounced Jaconets 5s. 6d. "
Flounced Organdies 10s. 6d., usually sold at £1 1s.
Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London.

BAREGES, &c.—Patterns Post-free—
Bazarines 3s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Chintz Bareges 8s. 6d. "
Flounced Bazarines 11s. 6d. "
Flounced Bareges 12s. 6d. "
Flounced Grandines 5s. 6d., usually sold at £2 10s.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

SPRING FABRICS.—Patterns Post-free.
French Lianas 7s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Checked Challis 10s. 6d. "
Silk and Mohair Double Skirts 17s. 6d. "
Silk and Mohair Flounced Robes 17s. 6d. "
Norwich Poplins 18s. 6d. "
Real Irish Poplins £1 17s. 6d., usually sold at £5.
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.—Patterns Post-free
Glacé Silks £1 5 0 the Full Dress.
Satin Bar Silks 1 10 0 "
Widow's Silks 1 19 6 "
Flounced Silks 2 10 0 "
Mohr Antiques 1 19 6 "
Velvet Flounced Robes 5 10 0 "
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street.
Striped Glacé Silks, £1 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Checked Glacé Silks, £1 5s. 6d. "
Satin Bar Silks, £1 10s. 0d. "
Jasper Silks, £1 12s. 6d. "
Chiné Poulx de Soies, £1 17s. 6d. "
Flounced Silks, £2 5s. 0d. "
French Flounced Silks, £3 13s. 6d. "
Velvet Flounced Silks, £5 10s. 0d. "
And Mohr Antiques, worn by the Queen and Princess Royal, £3 3s. the Full Dress, usually sold at £5 6s. "
Patterns sent post-free. For patterns of Silks, address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

NEW SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S.—
New Striped Glacé Silks at £1 9d. the Full Dress.
New Checked Glacé Silks £1 3s. 6d. "
Extra Rich Checked Silks £1 9s. 6d. "
New Bayadère Bar Silks £1 7s. 6d. "
Extra Rich Bayadère Silks £1 10s. 9d. "
The Succulenta Plaid Silks £1 16s. 9d. "
Rich French Fancy Silks £2 2s. 0d. "
And Mohr Antiques, worn by the Queen and Princess Royal, £3 3s. the Full Dress, usually sold at £5 6s. "
Patterns sent post-free. For patterns of Silks, address to Peter Robinson, 59, Mercer, 103, 105, 107, Oxford-street.

FLOUNCED SILKS at PETER
ROBINSON'S.
New French Floounced Silk Robes.
New Checked Floounced Silk Robes.
New Bayadère Bar Floounced Silks.
New Self-coloured Glacé Floounced Silks.
New Brocaded Floounced Silk Robes.
New Chéné Floounced Silk Robes.
New Striped Floounced Silk Robes.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, at PETER
ROBINSON'S, in all the New Colours, at 3 Guineas and a half. P. R. begs leave to call Ladies' particular attention to these goods, as they are of a very rich quality, and each Dress will be found to measure 8 yards, of a yard wide. P. R. is also offering for sale, at reduced prices, three large cases of Mohr Antique Robes. Patterns of Black and Coloured sent post-free. For patterns of Silks, address Peter Robinson, 59, Mercer, 103, 105, 107, Oxford-street.

LADIES requiring cheap and elegant SILKS
are requested to apply immediately to BEECH and BERRALL, The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.
1300 New Floounced Silk Robes (various), 39s. 6d. to 5 guineas.
Rich Striped, Checked, Chéné, and Plain Glacé Silks, 21s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. the Dress.
Black and Half-Mourning Ditto, in great variety, at the same Reduced prices.
* * * Patterns for inspection postage-free.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished,
Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and furnished to correspond.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free. Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES,
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent home free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—
BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WARE-
HOUSES.—Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6d.; Chemises, with bands, 3 for 6d.; Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d.; Slips, tucked, 3 for 8s. 6d. Children's Underclothing equally as cheap. All work warranted and made of the best quality; a lower quality kept expressly for outfits to India and the colonies. Ladies' Paris-wore Stays, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented elastic Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d., not obtainable elsewhere. Infants' Bassinets, handsomely trimmed either with white or chintz, one guinea each. An Illustrated Price List sent free on application.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS of SCOTCH
WATERPROOF TWEED. A selection forwarded on application.
SCOTCH TWEED and CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSES,
119 and 127, REGENT-STREET (four doors above Vigo-street).

GRAND EXHIBITION of INDIA
SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS are now exhibiting in their spacious India Showrooms a most superb collection of choice CASHMERE SHAWLS, amongst which are several of very rare design and quality, similar to those supplied for the Wedding Trousseau of the Princess Royal.
THE GREAT SHAWL AND CLOAK EMPORIUM, 171, 172, 175, REGENT-STREET, W.
India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked
Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards; and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, &c.—
FAULDING, STRATTON, and CO., Linen Manufacturers to the Queen, respectfully invite attention to their extensive stock, comprising every kind of HOUSEHOLD and TABLE LINEN. Families and large establishments charged wholesale prices. Arms and Crest inserted in Table-linen.—13, Coventry-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE.
The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French. Samples post-free.
BAKER and DOWDEN,
17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

NEW PATTERNS in PRINTED CAM-
BRICS and JACONOTS, British and Foreign. Samples post-free.
BAKER and DOWDEN,
17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS for SPRING,
AT A SINGULARLY LOW PRICE.
A simple Check, the material is Cashmere, with rich Decapole side trimming in French-blue, nut-brown, Black, Violet, and the New Green, edged with Velvet.
The Skirt is made and lined throughout, the material for Bodice included. Price 14s. 9d.
The additional charge for making the Bodice. One Shilling.
A Drawing of the Dress sent post-free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,
a very pretty shape just from Paris.
For country orders, a waist and round the shoulders is required.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.
The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced: it is trimmed with Ribbon. To be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure. Price 12s. 9d.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.
Post-office Orders payable to James Reid, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK VELVET JACKET
Chosen by the Princess Royal.
The shape is elegant, simple, and elegant, without ornament.
The price is 25 Guineas.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET,
just imported, a perfectly new shape, graceful and ladylike
in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with "Christian Names" em-
brodered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new stitch needle. Price
1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.; 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d.; 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 8d.
THE FRENCH COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

ABERDEEN LINDSEY WOOLSEY
PETTICOATS.
They are made up according to the latest fashion suitable for the
Paris trade, with patent steel springs, and flounced, and cause the
dress to stand out and set most gracefully.
The remainder of M. Hesse's stock of petticoats now selling at 10s. 9d.
The price was five Guineas.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC ROBES.
Our new patterns. Just received, two or three very pretty
patterns. They are made up according to the latest Paris Fashion by
French Artists. Price 12s. 9d.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.
Orders from the country must be accompanied with the size round the
shoulders and length of skirt.
Patterns post-free.

THE TIME to BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.
Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods.
Patterns free.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MORNING WRAPPERS,
as 91, Fleet Street Prints, warranted fast colour.
Patterns free.
The FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 15, Oxford-street.

NOVELTIES FOR THE MONTH.—
SEWELL and CO.'s first delivery of New Silks comprising
all the new styles in Robes à Volants and double Jupes, with a
choice selection of Silks for young ladies, any lengths of which may be
cut.
A large lot of Rich Chéné Bayadères at half prices.
Morning Dresses and Evening Brasées.
Sewell and Co. have just received several cases of New and Elegant
Materials for Ladies' Morning Dresses at very moderate prices; and,
also, Robes à Disposition, in great variety;
And some beautiful textures for Evening Dresses, to be had in any
length.
COMPTON HOUSE,
Fifth-street, Soho.

BAKER and CRISP'S
Best Alpine Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d.
Best Greenbottle, 2s.
Very Best Paris, 2s. 7½d. pair; or 31s. dozen.
Dresses and Petticoats post-free.
The New French Barege, 8½d. a yard.
The New Bazarines, 6½d. "
The Best Priced Cambrics, 6½d. French.
The New Floounced Muslin, 0s. 6d., Tape Checks.
The New Floounced Bareges, 11s. 6d., Satin Checks.
The New Floounced Bazarines, 12s. 6d., Wire Ground.
Plain and Printed French Lianas, 10½d. yard.
The New Mohairs, and Calma Cloths, 10½d. yard.
1500 Quince Mantles, all at 6s. 3d. post-free, part of Mac-
donald's stock; the colours are black, blue, white, and puce.
The Mantles are priced originally at 12s. 9d.
All the Novelties in Robes, Skirts, Morning Wrappers, &c.,
from 10s. 6



THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AS SEEN FROM THE ISLE OF DOGS ON MONDAY LAST.

(Continued from page 306.)

before and ten minutes after the Sun's greatest obscuration the paper was scarcely affected by the Sun. The white paper was turned to a deep purple colour at the commencement and ending of the eclipse.

A Correspondent has obliged us with the subjoined account of the eclipse as seen at Lyme Regis:—"The fact having been made so well known by Mr. Hind's letter to the *Times* that the partial eclipse of the sun would be first visible in England at this delightful watering-place seems to have induced a large number of persons to visit it on Monday. As the time drew nearer when the first appearance of the phenomenon had been predicted, several clouds gathered from the western horizon, yet frequently through the fleecy masses fitful gleams of sunshine cast a peculiar light over the sea and hills. These clouds, however, enabled us with the naked eye more minutely to notice the appearance of the Sun's disc and the development of the eclipse, and, as on many other occasions, heightened its effect. The first perceptible appearance of the Moon was observed at 12.15; and the best opportunity afforded for witnessing the effect produced by the eclipse on the sea and landscape was from this time until two-thirds of the Sun's diameter was covered. No position could have been better selected for making observations than on the hill called Holme Bush, about a mile west of this town, where, according to Mr. Hind, the eclipse, 'after its long sweep over the Atlantic, would first be fairly landed on British ground.' A deep twilight gradually settled over the face of nature. The darkness slowly increased till 1.8, at which time a peculiar saffron

tinge suffused the sea and meadows surrounding the town, whilst the little white marine villas so curiously grouped on the hillsides seemed to have been immersed in some pale yellow liquid. At the darkest time the light here was equivalent to that of a full moonlight night, though the effect produced was very dissimilar from a nocturnal scene."

Mr. John Yeats, F.R.G.S., thus describes the incidents connected with the eclipse as observed at Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire:—"I beg to record for the use of your scientific readers a considerable magnetic variation which was observed at this place to-day. From an early hour up to 11.40 my compass manifested the usual deviation west; but between 11.40 and 12 o'clock it advanced irregularly to due north. At 12.40 it receded two points. At 1.6 p.m. it had recovered a point; but at 1.29 it was due north again. Before two o'clock it resumed the position of early morning. The dip of the needle was also evidently disturbed, and, I feel confident, not from local interference. All the phenomena of an annular eclipse were clearly and beautifully visible on the mound, which is a locality easily identified. Baily's beads were perfectly plain on the completion of the annulus, which occurrence took place, according to my observation, at about seventy seconds after one o'clock; it lasted about eighty seconds. The 'beads,' like drops of water, appeared on the upper and under sides of the Moon, occupying fully three-fourths of her circumference. Prior to this the upper edge of the Moon seemed dark and rough. I noticed no other changes of colour. At 12.43 the cusps, for a few moments, bore a very black aspect. There was nothing like intense

darkness during the eclipse: I have seen more gloom in a thunder-storm. Bystanders prognosticated rain, but it was the shadow of a rapidly declining day. At twelve o'clock a lady living on the farm suddenly exclaimed, 'The cows are coming home to be milked!' and they came, all but one; that followed, however, within the hour. Cocks crowed, birds flew low or fluttered about uneasily, but every object far and near was well defined to the eye. A singular Broadway of light stretched north and south for upwards of a quarter of an hour—from about 12.54 to 1.10 p.m."

The accounts received from Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other districts in the north, and indeed from most parts of the country, bear testimony to the fact that the view of the eclipse was of



G. B. AIRY, ESQ., F.R.S., ASTRONOMER ROYAL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

a similar kind to that obtained in the metropolis, the sky all the time of its duration being cloudy and dull. Occasionally a glimpse of it was caught, which rather tended to excite than to satisfy curiosity.

Our Engraving represents the great Solar Eclipse of Monday last, as seen from the Isle of Dogs, at 1h. 2m. p.m. From half-past twelve till this time the Sun had been entirely hidden with heavy scudding clouds, which made it doubtful whether any thing would be seen of this interesting event. At the time of the Sun's greatest obscuration the clouds broke sufficiently to obtain an excellent view of the dark figure of the Moon, encircled by a delicate and beautiful crescent. From this time till twelve minutes past one frequent opportunities were afforded of marking the progress of the eclipse. A brisk wind had been blowing all the morning, and, as the Sun became more and more obscured, the air grew much colder. A gloomy brown mist of peculiar character overspread the landscape, and distant objects nearly melted into the sky.



WYNNSTAY, DENBIGHSHIRE, THE SEAT OF SIR WATKIN W. WYNN, BART., DESTROYED BY FIRE.—(SEE PAGE 306.)

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.